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No. 21558 號捌拾伍百伍仟壹萬式第 日捌拾月年卯丁 HONG KONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 15th, 1927. 壹拜禮 日伍拾月捌年七廿百九仟壹英 PRICE: 3 PER MONTH.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ...Dep.	5.37	8.00	9.15	10.09	12.02	1.15	2.37	3.00	4.37	5.43
Yauwai ...Dep.	5.45	8.08	9.23	10.17	12.10	1.23	2.45	3.08	4.45	5.51
Shatin ...Dep.	5.57	8.20	9.35	10.29	12.22	1.35	2.57	3.20	4.57	6.03
Taipei ...Dep.	6.11	8.34	9.49	10.43	12.36	1.49	3.11	3.34	5.11	6.17
Taipei Market ...Dep.	6.18	8.41	9.56	10.50	12.43	1.56	3.18	3.41	5.18	6.24
Fanning ...Dep.	6.37	9.00	10.15	11.09	13.02	2.01	3.23	3.46	5.23	6.29
Shamshui ...Dep.	6.52	9.15	10.30	11.24	13.17	2.16	3.38	3.61	5.38	6.44
Shamshui ...Arr.	7.38	8.40	9.55	10.49	12.42	3.40	5.02	5.25	6.42	7.48
Canton ...Arr.	8.43	11.00	12.15	13.09	15.02	3.43	5.05	5.28	6.45	7.51

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Canton ...Dep.	8.00	10.15	11.30	12.24	2.00	3.15	4.30	5.15	6.30	7.45
Shamshui ...Arr.	8.08	10.23	11.38	12.32	2.08	3.23	4.38	5.23	6.38	7.53
Shamshui ...Dep.	8.11	10.26	11.41	12.35	2.11	3.26	4.41	5.26	6.41	7.56
Taipei ...Arr.	8.18	10.33	11.48	12.42	2.18	3.33	4.48	5.33	6.48	8.03
Taipei Market ...Arr.	8.25	10.40	11.55	12.49	2.25	3.40	4.55	5.40	6.55	8.10
Fanning ...Arr.	8.40	10.55	12.10	13.04	2.40	3.55	5.10	5.45	7.00	8.15
Shamshui ...Dep.	8.43	10.58	12.13	13.07	2.43	3.58	5.13	5.48	7.03	8.18
Shamshui ...Arr.	8.50	11.05	12.20	13.14	2.50	4.05	5.20	5.55	7.10	8.25
Yauwai ...Arr.	8.58	11.13	12.28	13.22	2.58	4.13	5.28	6.03	7.18	8.33
Kowloon ...Arr.	9.05	11.20	12.35	13.29	3.05	4.20	5.35	6.10	7.25	8.40

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning ...Dep.	7.45	10.15	3.30	6.15
Shamshui ...Arr.	8.40	11.10	4.15	7.10
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shamshui ...Dep.	8.15	10.45	2.00	5.00
Fanning ...Arr.	9.10	11.40	2.55	5.55

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Sailings from Canton—Daily at 4 P.M.
Sailings from Canton—S. S. "KINSHAN"—TUESDAY, THURSDAY
and SATURDAY at 8 A.M.
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WAR GRAVES FRAUD.

HOW THE EX-KAISER WAS SWINDLED.

A TRIO OF CLEVER CROOKS.

The French police, at the instigation of the Dutch and German police, have asked Scotland Yard to watch for a clever trio of American swindlers who have been victimizing wealthy Germans, including the ex-Kaiser, by means of a clever fraud engineered from Nice. Several days ago the secretary of the ex-Kaiser, at Doorn, received a letter which purported to come from the European representatives of the American War Graves Commission, with an address at Nice. This letter stated that during a tour of the war graves in Northern France the writer had been amazed at the neglected appearance of the graves of German soldiers who died on the field of battle and were buried in French soil.

In view of this the American War Graves Commission intended to repair the damage, and was getting up a subscription for this purpose. The letter ended by suggesting that the late German Emperor might like to head the list with a donation.

The letter was shown to the ex-Kaiser by his secretary, and instructions were given that a draft equivalent to £5,000 should be sent to the writer of the letter. It was duly forwarded and cashed through a Nice bank.

Fortified by this letter, signed by the ex-Kaiser, the astute swindlers—one of whom, a woman, spoke and wrote fluently in German—began to circulate, on notepaper headed "American War Graves Commission—under the patronage of his Imperial Majesty Wilhelm II," all the wealthy Germans whose names and addresses they could obtain, making a similar request for subscriptions.

GERMANY'S RESPONSE.

Subscriptions Pour in by Every Post.

The cause was a good one, and loyal Germany responded in a manner above even the expectations of the swindlers themselves. Drafts, cheques, money orders and notes poured in by every post. Among those who sent large subscriptions were the ex-Crown Prince and several distinguished Germans.

Workers of many of the largest factories also subscribed, and the money was sent to the chuckling crooks in their sunny paradise at Nice.

It is estimated that the swindlers reaped over £20,000. Then, a few days ago, they closed down the office they had in Nice, and have not been seen since. They fled just in time, for two detectives from the Moldewsen, Berlin's "Scotland Yard," arrived at Nice to investigate the genuineness of the philanthropic institution that was going to do so much for the German graves in France. They found that the birds had flown the night before, and assisted by the French police, took possession of the mail that had arrived that morning, and which contained hundreds of further remittances.

Realizing the extent of the swindle, the French police at once set the police machinery of Europe in motion, and every police force is now on the look-out for the three crooks—two men and a woman—who are known to possess American passports and are believed to be Americans. The American police have been called to for information about them.

Swindlers Believed to Have Left For London or New York.

Investigation at the Credit Foncier, where the swindlers had a banking account, reveals the fact that on the day of their flight they withdrew more than a million francs (about £2,000), part of which they changed into American dollars and English pounds. It is because of this changing of money that the French police believe that they may have headed either for London or New York.

Descriptions of the wanted trio have been sent to Scotland Yard, and wireless instructions to scrutinize all passengers have been received by all liners which have sailed during the last few days from French, Italian, Belgian and English ports. It is suggested by the French police that the woman may be traveling disguised as a man.

FRIENDS—FOR ONCE.

MR. SNOWDEN AND MR. CHURCHILL.

BOTH LIKE BIG AMALGAMATIONS.

It is not often that Mr. Churchill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Snowden, his Socialist predecessor, find themselves in agreement, but they showed a united front in the House of Commons during an interesting discussion on the benefits which large amalgamations can bring to employer, workman and the general public.

Mr. Churchill began by recalling a speech, which he called "sagacious," made nearly a year ago by Mr. Snowden.

"Mr. Snowden," he said, "showed how the old prejudice which attaches to the formation of amalgamations requires careful scrutiny and analysis under modern development."

"There are combinations which are entirely for the public advantage—meaning more security for the employer, more employment for labour, and new services to the public—and in every way are a step towards the higher organization of production and distribution."

Mr. Snowden nodded his agreement, and added later that with proper safeguards it was in the interests of trade that great amalgamations should take place. They eliminated competition and lessened the costs of production.

Striking Alliance.

This striking alliance between two authorities whose duels are the spice of financial debates was sealed on a new clause moved by Mr. Churchill to the Finance Bill. The clause makes amalgamations easier by freeing them from a great variety of cases from the payment of stamp duty which may run to large sums.

Mr. Churchill explained that the clause, which originally appeared in the Bill, was withdrawn because examination showed that it excluded such amalgamations as those affecting companies incorporated by Act of Parliament or letters patent and others which did not involve the incorporation of a new company or an increase of nominal capital.

"If the House approve the principle of the old clause and the facilitation of amalgamations," he remarked, "they should also approve its extension in this clause."

Mr. Snowden said that he did not oppose the clause, and it was added to the Bill without a division.

Captain Bourne moved a new clause reducing the stamp duty on cheques from 2d. to 1d.

Mr. Churchill's answer was that he could not afford the £1,500,000 which the proposal would cost. The clause was negatived.

Appeal Renewed.

It remains a crime to buy a half-bottle of spirits at a licensed grocer's. Sir Frank Meyer renewed his appeal to have this restriction removed, but Mr. Churchill rejected it. His reasons were that the on-licence-holder would be inequitably treated by any relaxation of the present conditions, and that it was wrong to make piecemeal alterations in the equilibrium of the licence duties.

Sir Frank Meyer and Major Courtland, both Conservatives, acted as tellers against the Government, but their proposal was defeated by 223 votes to 51, a majority of 142.

It was late before the House reached Clause 31, formerly Clause 29, of the Finance Bill, which gives power to the Board of Inland Revenue to inquire into and to tax companies' reserves if evasion is feared.

It was clear that many Conservatives were still dissatisfied with concessions which Mr. Churchill had made in the Committee stage. Mr. Bomer moved the omission of the clause, telling Mr. Churchill to be a brave man and drop it.

Mr. Churchill retorted that he had gone to the utmost limit in renegeing bona-fide businesses that their reserves would not be touched.

A number of Conservatives laughed when Mr. Churchill contended that the clause would be a protection instead of an injury to the private company.

"It will free the private companies from an abuse which is growing with their growth, and which may ultimately check them," was Mr. Churchill's reply. Eventually Mr. Bomer withdrew his amendment.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m. and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
H.K. Baseball Association Meeting: American Consulate, 5.30 p.m.
Water Polo League: V.R.C. "A" v. K.B.S.F.P.A. "B"; 2nd Scots Guards v. Royal Navy.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.
Charles Chamier presents Revue "Honi Soit," Star Theatre, 9.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Taxi Taxi!"
World Theatre: "The Clash of the Wolves."
Star Theatre: "Rose of the World" (matinee only).
Principal Mails:—Inward: Europe via Negapatam (Adolf von Baeyer); America, etc. and Europe via Siberia (President Adams). Outward: Canada, America, etc. Europe via San Francisco and via Siberia (President Jackson), 5 p.m.; Australia, New Zealand, etc. (Change), 5 p.m.

Tuesday.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m. Lawn Bowls Association Meeting: Jardine, Matheson's Board Room, 5.30 p.m.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien and after dinner dance at Lee Gardens.
Charles Chamier presents Revue "A La Carte," Star Theatre, 9.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The Man on the Box."
World Theatre: "The Denver Dude."
Star Theatre: "Hands Up" (matinee only).
Principal Mails:—Inward: America, etc. (President Taft). Outward: Australia, New Zealand, etc. Europe via Marseilles, etc. (Amasone), 10.30 a.m.

Wednesday.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m. and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Water Polo League: K.B.S.F.P.A. "A" v. K.O.S.B. "B"; V.R.C. "B" v. K.B.S.F.P.A. "B".
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.
Charles Chamier presents Revue "A La Carte," Star Theatre, 9.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The Man on the Box."
World Theatre: "The Denver Dude."
Star Theatre: "Hands Up" (matinee only).
Principal Mails:—Outward: Europe via Marseilles, etc. (Titanic Mare), 8.30 a.m.; Europe via Siberia (Kilderporc), 2.30 p.m.

Thursday.

Meeting of Creditors of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Taxicab Co., Ltd., Liquidators Office, 3, Queen's Road Central, noon.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m. Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien and after dinner dance at Lee Gardens.
3rd Night Fete at Victoria Recreation Club, 9 p.m.
Charles Chamier presents Revue "Here and There," Star Theatre, 9.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Down the Stretch."
World Theatre: "The Fourth Commandment."
Star Theatre: "The Sea Beast" (matinee only).
Principal Mails:—Inward: Australia, etc. (Tango Maru); Europe via Suez (Mora).

Friday.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m. and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m. Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.
Charles Chamier presents Revue "Here and There," Star Theatre, 9.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Down the Stretch."
World Theatre: "The Fourth Commandment."
Star Theatre: "The Sea Beast" (matinee only).

Saturday.

Golf: Bogy Pool, Fanning.
Lawn Bowls League:—Division I: O.S.C.C. v. Craigengower O.C.; Police R.C. v. Kowloon O.C.; Kowloon B.C.C. v. Tai Koo R.C. Division II: Craigengower O.C. v. East Point R.C.; Tai Koo R.C. v. Club de Recreio; Kowloon O.C. v. Royal H.K. Yacht Club; Kowloon B.C.C. v. C.S.C.C.
H.K. Baseball League: Philippines v. Club de Recreio, Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.
St. Peter's Y.M.C. launch picnic. Launch leaves Queen's Pier, 3.30 p.m.

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THE CHINESE WAR PUZZLE.

CHIANG'S TROOPS
NEAR KUUKIANG.ILL-EQUIPPED "RED ARMY."
"SEVERE" FIGHTING IN
EASTERN KIANGSI.

KIUUKIANG, July 27th.

Being attacked by the joint ultimatum given by General Chiang Kai Shek and Feng Yu Hsiang and by the joint action taken by Generals Tang Seng Chih and Ho Chien whose sudden change of attitude towards the Wuhan party surprises all, the foundation of the Hankow Government was shaken to its very bottom. After an important conference held on or about the end of June, they decided to leave Hankow for some other place safer for them to make a last stand against their enemies should the opportunity provide or for Outer Mongolia where they will meet together to discuss ways and means by which they can communicate China again through military operations—purely Red forces. Finally, owing to some reason or other, they preferred to come down to Kiukiang, making their Government and headquarters in Kiukiang.

Red General For Vladivostok.

Thus they did. From July 2nd to July 20th the Red troops from Hankow belonging to the 4th, 10th and the 11th Armies of Gen. Chang Fa Kuei were brought down by launches and junks into this port in great numbers every day. The total number of these Red soldiers is alleged to be something like 100,000, but they are very poorly armed and with but a very limited amount of munitions, being also poor financially. Mike Borodin arrived here about the middle of July and passed here secretly and hurriedly on the way to Kuling where he stayed leaving here again on July 28th.

The correspondent of the *North China Daily News* was recently informed from a private but reliable source that Hsu Chien, the Red leader in Hankow Government, was detained and imprisoned in Honan by Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang's order. Teng Yen-Ta is reported to have left Hankow on a British steamer which took him to Vladivostok for Tls. 800,000, and only a very few of the rest of Borodin & Co. are now still in Hankow.

The general condition in Kiukiang is considered to be very critical. Trenches have been dug in Hsinchikuo, a small village situated on the bank of the Yangtze right opposite to Kiukiang. This shows that Gen. Chiang Kai Shek's men have reached a distance as near to Kiukiang as the width of the Yangtze. About a fortnight ago Gen. Hsia Yu Yin passed Kunglung, north of Hsinchikuo on his way to Anking and on to Nanking to see Chiang Kai Shek. The imported armies have been despatched to hold all the strategic points of this province, such as all the important stations on the Nanchang-Kiukiang railroad. Changshu, Kukuo, etc.

The Fighting in Xiangsi.

Severe fighting was reported last week to have taken place in eastern Xiangsi between the Red forces there and the invaders commanded by Gen. Li Jish Chuan, the former chairman of the Kiangsi Government at the time when Chiang Kai Shek was at Nanchang. Definite reports of these victories are so far unavailable.

Vast numbers of Chiang Kai Shek's men have been seen concentrating at Matung (about 60 li below Hukuo) awaiting orders to march upon Kiukiang. The moving of troops was seen here every day for the last few days, this indicating that something important, an outbreak, is likely to happen.

With the coming of the Hankow party, every Red organization, Municipal Bureau, Labour Union, etc., is now acting in full swing.

Slump in Bank Notes.

Because of the tremendous slump in the value of the Central Bank notes and the flooding of the market with the Kiangsi banknotes, the business men here suspended business for a week, but through the help of the Chamber of Commerce, this matter was settled quickly.

The movement against Chiang Kai Shek and the Nanking party is now in full activity. A mass meeting was held on the Public Drill Ground on July 17th. A

(Continued on next column.)

CRUSHING DEFEAT
OF GEN. CHIANG.MARSHAL SUN CHUAN
FANG'S SUCCESS.FIVE DAYS' FIERCE
FIGHTING.VICTOR'S IMPORTANT
LOSSES.

PEKING, August 8th.

Peace feelers in Peking are completely under a cloud at the present time, all attention being concentrated on the possibilities of the clash which has taken place south of Hsuehchowfu.

Ankuochun headquarters claim that Marshal Sun Chuan Fang, after five days of fierce fighting, has inflicted a crushing defeat upon Chiang Kai Shek. To show how severe the battle was, headquarters say that Marshal Sun lost one-third of his men. The officials are very confident that all danger to Hsuehchowfu has been removed. They also say that he will follow up his advantage with the help of reinforcements which are said to have been rushed down the Tientsin-Pukow railway.

This would seem to signify a return to the tug-of-war of pre-ordination days, for Chang Tso Lin, with the danger of Feng Yu Hsiang before him will be averse from any adventure in a southerly direction until there has been some attempt at lateral consolidation east and west of Hsuehchowfu. It is this renewal of the tug-of-war that is crippling all efforts at compromise.

Several delegates from Nanking have been to Peking recently, but they had no formal authority and they were rebuffed so abruptly that they have all gone to Taiyuanfu. Even if they had had formal authority matters might not have gone very far, however, for Peking's point of view is not that of Tsinanfu's.

The real conference along the Tientsin-Pukow line misfired for several reasons. Pan Fu stayed at Tsinanfu only a day and came back without awaiting the arrival of the Nanking delegate.

No politician can be away from his seat of office too long; otherwise he might find his position undermined when he returned. The present peace feelers, therefore, are as tactless as the deployment of troops, although at any time they might assume a tendency towards reality.—*North China Daily News*.

Reverses for Three Weeks.

SHANGHAI, August 8th.

Piecing together various accounts from Chinese merchants and soldiers who have returned to Wuhan from Hsuehchowfu and Pengpu, the Nationalist forces have suffered crushing defeats since the middle part of July in the regions of Hsuehchowfu and Linsheng, says a Wuhu message dated August 6th received in Shanghai this afternoon.

The message further states:—

"Though General Chiang Kai Shek endeavored to gather his routed men at Pengpu, the Nationalist forces suffered a loss of one-third of the whole army. Especially the armies under General Wang Tien Pai and Yeh Kai Shin have almost been annihilated and the remaining soldiers appear to have no fighting spirit. If things go on like this, the Nationalist forces will find it very difficult to stem the advance of the Shantung troops. Pengpu was still in the hands of the Nationalist forces on August 1st. The Shantung troops are now stationed in the region of Kuechen, but there are no signs of their further advance at present."—*Toku*.

number of speeches and innumerable pamphlets were given, denouncing Chiang Kai Shek's attitude of betraying Hankow Government and opposing Japan's despatching of troops to Shantung. Besides, "The Campaign against Chiang Wei" began on July 17th and ended on the 23rd.

The attitude of Gen. Chu Pei Teh, Chairman of the Kiangsi Government, is clearly shown to the public by his firm action taken against the Red forces, who try to enter Nanchang. Gen. Chu has used all his forces to prevent the Red force from entering Nanchang in the hope that Chiang Kai Shek's men would come up soon.—*North China Daily News*.

NATIONALIST ARMY
SCREENED.FIVE WEEKS FROM NANKING
TO SHANTUNG.EXHIBITION AT THE ODEON,
SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, August 8th.

Messrs. Pathe Orient have done a signal service, though one suspects it to have been unwittingly on their part, in preparing a large number of views of the activities of the Nationalist Armies, for the screen, which series has been on exhibition at the Odeon Theatre, Shanghai, for the past few days.

It is all so reminiscent of "The King of France, with 40,000 men, marched up the hill and then marched down again!" The several views of General Chiang Kai Shek, busy peeping into ditches by the roadside, addressing his troops, haranguing huge crowds of China's saviours, or riding across country on his favourite pony, attended by a solitary aide who is easily mistaken in the picture for the General, himself, are all entertaining in the extreme.

One readily understands why it should require five weeks from Nanking to Shantung. There is so much to be seen, so much to do about nothing, that most of the time, according to the pictures, must have been consumed in crossing the Yangtze from Nanking to Pukow.

Futility and Comic Opera
Warfare.

To the initiated, the entire panorama holds the clue to characteristic Chinese futility and comic opera element which has ever marked Celestial warfare. There is so much "face-pidgin" about it all! The troops apparently bear no arms save flamboyant banners; the commissariat is evidently swamped by a multitude of luncheon baskets; and when the entourage is at long last embarked on the long and hazardous crossing of the Yangtze to Pukow, it needs but a few stage ice-floes to complete the picture of "China's George Washington" crossing the Delaware.

Slavery of The Coolies.

Not but what one or two sinister notes are sounded. One glimpses the slavery of the unfortunate coolies impressed into military service, and one's heart goes out unreservedly to them. Here and there is shown the intellectual contumacious of a Chinese of the school, zealous in a cause which he conscientiously deems right. All too few of these alas! The scenes are for the most part dominated by the ubiquitous returned student, to say nothing of the Frankensteinian whom foreign charity has created, in their familiar greasy aspect, foreign clothes and all, tumbling over one another in their anxiety to be included in the picture.

Not the least instructive feature is the deplorable condition of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway rolling stock as all too plainly revealed by the pictures. The theatre management have substituted these thrilling patriotic scenes for the customary comedy which normally follows the principal screen offering. From the standpoint of showmanship, they could not have done better. Hollywood produces nothing half so ludicrous.—*North China Daily News*.

THE VICTORIES OF THE
NORTHERNERS.HEAVY SOUTHERN
CASUALTIES!SUN CHUAN FANG IN
KIANGSU.

TAINAN, August 1st.

The Shantung armies still continue their victorious southward march and are taking point after point on the Tientsin-Pukow line. To-day's papers tell of a successful engagement 18 miles south of Nanchow, which is well into Kiangsu territory. It is not easy to say how much energy the Southern forces are putting into these encounters, but the Northern troops are claiming lots of captures and say that the casualties on the other side are very heavy.

It is confidently expected in Tainan official circles that Pengpu will soon fall and then Pukow, the railway terminus, bring the Northern armies to the opposite shore of Nanking. Already Marshal Sun Chuan Fang is back on Kiangsu soil, and is doubtless hoping soon to have all his troops in that province, and supported by it. While this is a long way from being back in Shanghai, it will be some relief to Shantung, which already has Chang Chung Chang's army to support.—*(Continued on next column.)*

SHANGHAI TRADE REPORT FOR 1926.

AN ADVANCE OF 164 MILLION TAELS OVER 1925.

BUT HEAVY SLUMP DURING THE LAST QUARTER.

UP-COUNTRY MARKETS BADLY
AFFECTED.

Year by year, says the Shanghai annual trade report for 1926, it grows increasingly difficult to reconcile Customs statistics with the actual course of trade. Seldom have conditions been so generally unfavourable as during the 12 months under review, and yet the total value of Maritime Customs trade shows by far the largest increase that has ever been recorded in the course of its history. The net value rose to 972 million Haikwan taels, from 735 million in 1925, the previous largest advance in the whole history of Shanghai being 101 million taels in 1920. Unlike that year, which owed its success entirely to a vast import trade, the period under review shows increases for every heading, but a close scrutiny of the figures only reveals one more proof of the truism that statistics by themselves are an unreliable index. Other more hopeful signs of progress, however, are to be found, and these will be dealt with later.

By the end of the third quarter it was generally known that imports had been much heavier than in the previous year. The Customs collection for the first seven months was more than 8 million taels larger than in the corresponding period of 1925, as mentioned elsewhere in this report, and the increase was almost entirely due to import duty. Poor business during the closing months of the year had little effect on the final result. The total figures amounted to 593 million taels, an advance of 164 million over 1925 and 113 million over 1924. The advance was so general among all articles of commerce that only two of the main returns headings had small declines to record; but the increase was by no means evenly distributed. Cereals, raw cotton, and woollen goods accounted for half of it between them. Rice and wheat were the outstanding items, and were imported in large quantities owing to the failure of most active crops. The advance shown by woollen goods was due in the main to a too optimistic view taken by dealers early in the year, which eventually resulted in disaster. The trade in raw cotton, alone of the three, gives any cause for satisfaction; but here again it is disappointing, that with all the advantages at her disposal so small a share of the total raw material consumed is supplied by China. Large importations from abroad were required to enable local mills to keep active throughout the year.

A large advance in figures is also to be found under export headings. Total exports of local origin increased by 87 million taels over the previous year, two-thirds being contributed by shipments of local produce to other ports in China. Cotton yarn was by far the most prominent item, and the success in this trade was chiefly due to the grave industrial trouble and consequent reduced output of 1925. Exports of cigarettes and flour to other ports also recorded a large increase. Of the trade with foreign countries, silk was the only article to show any considerable measure of success. In nearly every other class of goods, difficulties of transportation and constant irregular taxation made the cost of obtaining supplies so excessive that merchants were often unable to fulfil their contracts without loss. At the same time, competition from other countries was keener even than usual. A revival of business took place from the end of September, when the fall in exchange was sufficient to offset the high cost of native produce. Even at its worst the prospects of exporters were never so precarious as that of the import firms. The increase in the figures for native imports and re-exports was largely due to the silk trade from Canton. Until the middle of October the boycott in the South prevented Cantonese merchants from making use of the usual route via Hong Kong, and much silk was brought to Shanghai for disposal. Tea, raw cotton, and cotton yarn were other articles which showed a considerable advance, but as the increase in imports and re-exports was about the same, the net value of the trade of the port was hardly affected.

Exports Greater.

The good results shown by Shanghai in the third quarter were the most encouraging feature of the whole period. Cotton and flour mills and silk filatures were the most successful, the two former enjoying brisk trade with other ports in China, and the latter with foreign countries. Even as it was, the (Continued on next column.)

Trade would soon mend if only copious rain would come for many districts are still suffering greatly from prolonged drought.

Delegates Up From the Country. About 1,000 country delegates are up in Tainan enjoying the liberal hospitality provided by the Military and Civil Governments. The aim of this gathering is to draw the people and their Governors closer together. The people's delegates are invited to state frankly their grievances and difficulties, and to criticize freely what they do not agree with in the conduct of the powers that be. Each "hsien" district is supposed to send ten representatives, and Civil Governor is trying to interview ten sections each day. "If only these delegates dare say what is in their hearts; but how is it possible!"—*North China Daily News*.

net profits were by no means proportionate to the increase in output. Cotton mills, as has already been remarked, benefited from the general shortage of supplies the previous year; plentiful stocks of raw material enabled them to enjoy the increased demand while it lasted, and the earlier months were accordingly very successful. But towards the end of the year immediate requirements of up-country markets were satisfied, and buyers were not attracted even by the abnormally low level of prices which was offered.

Failure of crops in many parts of the country and the general high cost of rice proved very advantageous to flour mills; demand was particularly strong from the North, where great difficulty was experienced in obtaining sufficient supplies of wheat.

Freedom From Warfare In 1926.

Unlike the two previous years, Shanghai during 1926 did not suffer from warfare in her immediate neighbourhood. The period, indeed, may be regarded as one of unusual quiet, which stands out in welcome contrast to the disturbed conditions prevailing in nearly every other part of China. But though Shanghai itself enjoyed peace, its trade was naturally very seriously affected, as market after market in the interior became closed to business, and communications were restored with one district only those with another to be severed. The position at the opening of the new year was not reassuring.

The Chinese New Year fell on the 13th February and the settlement was passed without much difficulty, as conditions had discouraged speculation for many months before. Spasmodic fighting took place in Chihli province during the remainder of the quarter. Its effect was felt everywhere north of the Yangtze. Despite the many and sundry difficulties, however, the Shanghai Railway, in July, was said to be handling the heaviest traffic in its history.

As the summer approached it was seen that the abnormal spell of dry weather during the spring would not prevent a fair harvest in the Lower Yangtze provinces. Crops of wheat, barley, and beans were estimated at about 80 per cent. of the normal, and were eventually harvested in safety before the bad weather of the summer did much damage. Other districts, however, were not so fortunate. In many places heavy rain during June and July caused serious floods, and at the same time the rice harvest was levelled by a higher level than had been experienced for years. The prospects of cotton were disappointing, but the silk cocoon crop was reported to be larger than in the previous year and of good average quality.

Shortage of Rice.

Shortage of rice was already threatening Shanghai at the beginning of the year. As the months went by the menace grew steadily worse, and prices for high-grade rice rose to a point which had been considered excessive at \$15 a picul, rose to heights that were quite unprecedented for peace time. A crisis was reached in July, when the price was about \$18 a picul—even \$19.70 was quoted in some places. The reason for the shortage of Kiangsu rice was largely that cotton crops had been substituted for rice in many of the districts. There was a rice famine in Hupah and Hunan provinces on account of a lack of rain early in the season, and demands on Wuhu grain had been so large that supplies were inadequate. An embargo on the export of Wuhu rice was threatened. Actually in Shanghai there was no immediate risk of a shortage, as large quantities imported from Saigon could be obtained at about \$13 a picul.

July and August were exceptional months in Shanghai for the hot and dry weather. Statistics were searched in vain to furnish parallels, and it was found that 1926 had established several new records. The usual summer epidemic of cholera at one time threatened to become serious, but was fortunately kept under control by the untiring efforts of the doctors and hospital staffs. Most industrial concerns suffered some ill-effects through labour unrest or other reasons: for many weeks silk filatures were only able to work in the mornings. The surrounding districts the position was no better. The waterways being exceptionally low, and it was feared that drought would ruin the crops; a strange contrast to the conditions prevailing in the Upper and

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Middle Yangtze regions, where much damage was being caused by abnormal floods.

By the middle of August general attention was directed to the invasion of Hupah province by the Hunan troops co-operating with the Cantonese. As the Southern forces approached Hankow, local merchants were forced to set aside any hopes of trading in that quarter for the near future. Regular services on the Lower Yangtze were maintained by the foreign shipping companies, although vessels were frequently fired on by the troops. The Chinese companies, however, had many of their boats commandeered and were compelled to withdraw from the run. About a month later, for the same reason, the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company decided to suspend their services altogether, in view of the heavy losses they were incurring.

Financial Panic Averted.

Throughout his uncertain period anything in the nature of a financial panic was prevented chiefly by the large reserves of silver kept in Shanghai. These were far greater than in previous years, and in September were estimated to be \$20,000,000 more than in 1925. A new factor arose, however, albeit one not altogether unforeseen, to add still further to the difficulties of trade. The silver exchange had tended to weaken since the beginning of July. In September rates fell rapidly, and the lowest price of silver was reached on the 10th October, after a drop of 42 in less than five weeks. The foreign exchange followed the price of silver, little improvement being seen for the remainder of the remainder of the year. This sudden fall in exchange would have proved as advantageous to the ex-

port market as it was disastrous to importers had it not been for the great difficulty experienced in obtaining supplies. Only a few industries, notably silk spinning, were able to benefit from the increased prices that the low exchange would allow them to command.

Several times during the year attempts had been made to restore friendly relations between Canton and Hong Kong, but negotiations had broken down on each occasion. The formal announcement, made on the 9th October, that the anti-British boycott had been lifted came, therefore, as a welcome relief from the general depressing conditions. British vessels began to restore their regular south-coast services, which had been suspended for many months. Trading conditions, however, were slow to improve, and little progress was made by the end of the year.

Business during the last quarter was overshadowed by the political situation. Imports had hitherto been heavy—more, indeed, than could readily be disposed of,—and with the falling markets in the interior large stocks remained on hand. The sudden fall in exchange made new business almost impossible, and general importations the last three months were the lowest of the whole period under review. The only notable exception was foreign grain, which was imported in great quantities to make up for the shortage of native supplies.

At the close of the year prospects seemed worse than at any time during the period under review; but it is hoped that peace and prosperity will succeed disappointment and gloom. Up-country markets are known to hold very small stocks, and, granted that normal conditions return, they will absorb what Shanghai has to offer.

THE POSITION OF
CHIANG KAI SHEK.INTRIGUERS BUSY.
STRUGGLE FOR THE
ARSENAL.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Political opportunists in Canton during the last few days have been intriguing to eliminate General Chiang Kai Shek from Southern China politics. The next step will probably be a struggle for power among the petty robber-militarists now controlling different sections of Kwangtung. Canton has been full of reports of the expected retirement of General Chiang from the military dictatorship in Nanking. To test the strength of his influence in Canton, attempts are being made to obtain control of the Kwangtung Arsenal and to disband some of the newly formed regiments of General Chien Ta Chun who is a personal friend of General Chiang. The recent taking over of the Arsenal by General Li Tsai Hsin's men as Shékchéng has already been referred to in this column. During the week-end, General Chien was told to stop recruiting bandits for his proposed corps. General Chien was promised a corps commandship by Chiang several weeks ago.

Followers of Mr. Sun Fo now claim he has never been seriously affiliated with General Chiang Kai Shek and that his latest denouncement of Chiang as a betrayer of the Kuomintang Party does not constitute an act of treason against his latest master and chief. Mr. Sun Fo and others were turned out of the Party, both at Canton and Nanking, when he was still following M. Borodin several weeks ago. Later he declared himself an "anti Red," and General Chiang withdrew an order for his arrest.

Effect of Losing Borodin and
Chiang Kai Shek.

The recent withdrawal of M. Borodin from Nanking and the possible retirement of Chiang Kai Shek from the Nanking leadership may bring the Nanking and Hankow factions together, under the leadership of Feng Yu Hsiang. This possibility is being widely discussed in Chinese circles. But the departure of Chiang and Borodin will not, it is said, strengthen the Kuomintang, unless it will return to the policy of ten years ago, when constitutionalism was its chief plank. The Kuomintang then called for the restoration of the Constitution with a National Assembly, comprising representatives of "the people."

The Christian College.

The large group of workers who have been attacking the Canton Christian College and forced it to close because of its refusal to accept the "protection" of the "Red" officials then in power in Canton, is to be expelled from the institution altogether. The new governing body have received assurances from the present Kuomintang leaders in Canton that their work will no longer be interfered with by petty officialdom and labour tyranny. In September, Canton Christian College will open under the name of Lingnan University, with a Board of Directors composed of Chinese. The institution was founded by American missionaries more than twenty years ago.

(Continued on next column.)

NATIONALIST CHINA.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS.

THE AIMS OF THE
KUOMINTANG.

We have received a small booklet entitled "Nationalist China" from the Secretariat of the Kuomintang through the Canton Branch of the Central Political Council by whom it is published.

The object of the pamphlet, says the "preface," is to give our foreign friends an intelligent insight into the recent Nationalist movement of China. It is hoped that with better international understanding between China and the World Powers, genuine good-will and sympathy will exist, and Justice and Liberty will finally triumph in this world of ours.

We wholeheartedly and sincerely echo those sentiments.

Among the contents of the booklet are: Dr. Sun Yat Sen's parting message; Marshal Chiang Kai Shek's proclamation announcing the policy of the Nationalist Government at Nanking; the statement of Foreign Policy issued by Dr. C. C. Wu; Mr. Wu Ching Han's document to the Central Control Committee of the Kuomintang of China; the official statement by the Kuomintang of the "Ching Tang"—the movement for purging the Party of undesirable elements; Marshal Chiang Kai Shek's manifesto to the Nation; Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang's telegram to Hankow and many other interesting statements and reports.

"The Kuomintang programme," says the pamphlet, "may be summarised as anti-militarism, anti-imperialism and social reform. Throughout Nationalist China, the Kuomintang, which constitutes the brain and nervous system of China, is making itself felt as a liberating, energizing and elevating force. While Nationalist China is striving to solve her serious problems in this great National movement for Unification, Liberty and Reconstruction, it is earnestly hoped that the World Powers will be solidly against armed intervention in the internal affairs of China. Thus along the path of National Progress will dawn a new China, unified in thought and action and imbued with noble principles and sublime purposes which will make for the world peace and brotherhood."

There is no doubt that every foreigner in China is anxiously waiting for that dawn.

Leading organizations in Canton were summoned to the Kuomintang Headquarters yesterday, and asked to pass the usual "anti-imperialist" resolutions and to support the tariff autonomy measures proposed to be enforced on September 1st. These demonstrations are being staged so that propagandist writers will be able with a clear conscience to say that "all the people" are behind the movement to abolish *liks* and increase the Customs duty.

The epidemic of cholera in Canton City continues unabated, despite the efforts of the Municipal Department of Public Health to fight it. The Police are assisting in the work; and the Water Works Authority have been instructed to open their street mains one hour a day so that those habitually using wells may get water from a supply which is examined daily.

Those Funds for Unemployed.

There is absolutely no truth in the rumour that the Kuomintang leaders have appropriated the funds raised to relieve the unemployed workers connected with the general strike of 1925 from military purposes. This has been proclaimed by those in authority, but the unemployed are still asking why the money collected for their benefit has not been paid to them.

The Kuomintang financial authorities are to levy another new tax: this time a production tax on all products leaving Chinese factories.

FINANCIAL
REFORMS.WHAT THE NATIONALIST
GOVERNMENT WILL DO!

A \$50,000,000 DEFICIT.

CANTON, August 15th, 1927.

The Financial Conference convoked by the Nationalist Government at Nanking began on June 22nd, and lasted five days. The object of this gathering was to get together all the financial administrators of the provinces under the jurisdiction of the Kuomintang to discuss the question of raising money for carrying on the Northern Expedition. Altogether thirty delegates were present representing five provinces: Kiangsu, Chékiang, Anhui, Fukien and Kwangtung. The decisions arrived at may be roughly classified into two headings: (1) the Temporary measures; and (2) the Fundamental measures.

1.—Temporary Measures.

According to the estimate presented by General Chiang Kai Shek to the Conference, about 14 million dollars were formerly required every month for military and administrative expenses. Now as the expedition is steadily progressing and the controlled areas have been enlarged, it is calculated that the monthly expenditure will be about 30 millions.

There are three ways in which to raise this sum: (1) To stop the arbitrary detention of the central revenues by the provincial governments; (2) To see that what is due to the Central Government is remitted punctually; (3) To see that the new taxes enacted by the Central Government shall be speedily enforced and old ones increased, if they are too low.

All Agreed!

All the delegates agreed with these proposals and the resolution was unanimously passed. The new taxes are on gasoline and cigarettes at the rates of \$1.80 per tin and 15 per cent. of the selling price, respectively. The original Tobacco and Wine Taxes at the rate of 15 per cent. of the selling price will be imposed as usual.

The estimated annual receipts, which the Government may expect to have, will be as follows (from the four provinces of Kiangsu, Chékiang, Anhui and Fukien):—

(1) Estimated sum remitted	\$20,670,000
(2) Customs Revenue	27,674,000
(3) Salt Surplus	29,100,000
(4) Cigarette Tax	24,000,000
(5) Gasoline Tax	4,900,000
(6) Tobacco and Wine Tax	5,000,000
(7) Opium Suppression Revenue	3,000,000
(8) Stamp Tax	1,500,000
(9) Parcel Tax	2,000,000
Total	\$115,744,000

Total administrative expenditure of the provinces \$34,050,000
Total due to be remitted \$81,694,000

The above figures do not include Kwangtung and Kwangsi. From the former alone \$20,000,000 may be collected annually. But since the commencement of the Northern Expedition, it has been contributing \$4,000,000 monthly towards the war expenses without cessation. From the above estimates, the Central Government will probably be able to collect \$65,000,000 in the latter half of this year. For the same period, however, its military expenses will amount to no less than \$180,000,000, that is, a deficit of \$115,000,000. To make it good, \$80,000,000 worth of Domestic Bonds was proposed to be issued, and passed by the Financial Conference. These bonds redeemable in five years will be sold to the different provinces at a per cent. discount and 7 per cent. rate of interest with the receipts either from Cigarette Tax or from the Salt Surplus for security.

(Continued on next column.)

VOLUNTEER COLOUR
FUND.PRESENTATION OF THE
FLAG.APPEAL TO THE LADIES OF
HONG KONG.LETTER FROM LADY
CLEMENTI.

The following letter has been received from Lady Clementi:—

Sir,—The Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps having been granted its regimental colour, it has been thought that it would be a fitting thing if the flag were presented by the ladies of Hong Kong.

The design, which has been drawn by Mr. H. W. Bird, is based on the colour of the old Hong Kong Regiment, now in the Cathedral, and the approximate cost will be \$700.

It is desired to raise this sum in subscriptions of from \$1 to \$5. Any of the ladies, whose names appear below, will be glad to receive subscriptions and I hope the women of Hong Kong realizing what we owe to our Volunteers will enable us to collect the amount required before the 31st of this month.

Yours truly,

PENELOPE CLEMENTI.

It would indeed be a graceful tribute for the ladies of the Colony to present the Regimental Colour to the Volunteers and we feel sure that this present appeal will meet with a very wide-spread response. There should be no difficulty at all in raising \$700 through small donations before the end of the present month.

Ladies collecting for the Colour Fund are:—Mrs. Alabaster, 293, The Peak; Lady Chow, 7, Excelsior Terrace; Mrs. Cock, "Saltash," King's Park, Kowloon; Mrs. Crawford, 11, Carnarvon Buildings, Kowloon; Mrs. F. C. Hall, 507, The Peak; Mrs. Hynes, 335, The Peak; Mrs. Ho Leung, 15, Kennedy Road; Mrs. Kitzwall, 87, Conduit Road; Mrs. Reilly, The University; Mrs. da Rosa, 3, May Road; Mrs. Southern, 3, The Peak; Mrs. Templeton, "Corbhill," Quarry Bay.

2.—Fundamental Measures.

In view of the present confused condition of the finances in China, the Ministry of Finance is determined to carry out fundamental schemes of reform so as to bring the financial condition of the country back to normal. These schemes may be classified into two main parts: (1) To separate the national from the provincial revenue; (2) To abolish the *liks*.

According to the old custom the National Revenues are chiefly derived from the additional rates on existing provincial taxes. The nation as a whole has no tax imposed on all provinces alike, but a certain percentage is deducted from each provincial revenue and remitted to the Central Government. This makes it absolutely impossible to estimate the exact amount they are likely to receive as it depends upon the amount of the provincial revenues, which in turn depend upon the provincial authorities are willing to report having collected.

When the political situation of the country is disturbed, the provincial governments usually detain the whole revenue and refuse to remit a single cent to Central Government, thus cutting off the supply of the latter. So in order to make definite estimates of both the national and provincial incomes and to safeguard the former against political chaos, it is absolutely necessary to have the national and provincial taxes determined and separated. Plans for this purpose were formulated by the Ministry of Finance and passed by the Financial Conference.

Hereafter the national taxes shall include: (1) Subsidies from different provinces; (2) Customs Revenue; (3) Tobacco and Wine taxes; (4) Cigarette tax; (5) Gasoline tax. As to the provincial taxes the Land Tax is the most important. Why is it assigned to provinces? It is because it requires complex machinery for collection and consequently it is more suitable to provincial administration.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

OVER SEVEN LAKHS
LIABILITIES.

CLAIMS FROM JAVA.

Before the acting Chief Justice (Mr. Justice J. R. Wood), the managing partner of the Kwong Wing Hing firm, at 25, Des Vœux Road West, was publicly examined as to the firm's dealings with their agents in Java relative to the sugar business.

The liabilities of the debtor firm are placed at over seven lakhs. The managing partner said that the firm had a branch office in Shanghai and buying was done through agents in Java and the sugar sold in Hong Kong.

Debtor was closely examined by Mr. E. L. Agassiz (Official Receiver) as to claims against him in Java. He stated that he had deposited with the Kwong On firm in Java the sum of two lakhs as deposit. This firm has also gone into bankruptcy. Debtor was also questioned as to the dealings of the Kwong On firm in Java and their debts. He said that the dealings of this firm in Java had nothing to do with the Hong Kong Office.

In the course of further examination debtor stated that his deposit in Java was not sufficient to cover his debts to the Kwong On which were considerably in excess. Asked why he had not included a list of the amounts owing in Java in his statement of affairs of the Hong Kong firm, debtor stated that there were difficulties in making out the account owing to the exchange.

Proposed To Pay 50 Per Cent.

Debtor persisted that in respect of transactions with Java, the Kwong On firm was liable and that the goods were brought on Kwong On's own behalf. Questioned with regard to certain transactions, debtor stated that the goods had not actually been taken delivery of. They were bought forward as a speculation. His (debtor's) firm was not liable, but the Kwong On. Debtor stated that he kept a record in his books on the various transactions.

The Official Receiver asked how it was that the firm kept a record of transactions which debtor now stated did not concern them. Debtor replied that although the actual business was done by the Kwong On firm on their own behalf, the debtor introduced the business and a record was kept.

It was pointed out to debtor that the proposed scheme of composition by which it had been proposed to pay 50 per cent. would be considerably affected by his disclosures now with regard to debts in Java. The case was adjourned until the 20th inst.

LOCAL IMPORTS.

FORTNIGHTLY PRICE CURRENT
AND MARKET
REPORT.BY HONG KONG GENERAL
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The fortnightly price current and market report, published by the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, dealing with imports, states:

Cotton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods.—No improvement since last reporting. The latest quotations are those of the 10th instant:—Eg. 82c. 50.05d. Mid. Amer. Spot "10.49d. The early part of the fortnight our market ruled somewhat easier, but the news of the heavy advances in raw material has strengthened its position and a limited business has been put through at rates slightly higher than the previous ones.

Quotations are purely nominal:—No. 10s. 115/125; No. 12s. 115/120; No. 14s. 115/120; No. 20s. 110/120.

Arrivals: Nil. Shipments: Nil. Sales: Nil.

Unsold stocks: 6,000 bales. Bargains: 12,500 bales. Woolens.—Some enquiry for Wool, Yunglians, Lastings and Overcoatings, but very small bookkeeping on account of firmer prices at Home and the drop in Exchange.

Raw Cottons.—Nothing doing. Metals.—Prices remain much as last quoted. Business generally quiet. Lower exchange has made it difficult to get any further business booked. Dealers will appear satisfied with their stocks for the time being, showing little interest in new offers.

Flour, Market Report:—Stock: American, 390,000 sacks; Canadian, 110,000 sacks; Australian, 40,000 sacks; Total 540,000 sacks. Market: Very weak. Practically no sales. Quotations:—American Patent, \$4.33-4.40 per sack; American Straight, \$3.15-3.45 per sack; American Out, \$3.20-3.70 per sack; Australian No. 1, \$3.45-3.65 per sack; Canadian Out, \$2.15-3.20 per sack; Canadian Straight, \$3.12-3.17 per sack; Canadian Mix, \$2.05-2.20 per sack; Canadian 2nd Clear, \$2.00 per sack. Sugar.—Market declining. Bagpans.—Stocks 16,000 bags. Very dull market since last report.

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KAM FAT LAY.
Hong Kong, 11th Aug., 1927. [5211]

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P.O. Box 233.

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BIRTH.

WALTER.—On August 6th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. H. K. WALTER, a daughter.

DEATHS.

CARLOW.—On August 8th, at Shanghai, FERNANDO FELIX CARLOW, aged 31.
RUMJAHN.—At one a.m. on Sunday, August 14th, at her residence, No. 43, Whitfield, Causeway Bay, MARIAM, beloved wife of D. RUMJAHN. Aged 40 years. [5213]

Hong Kong Office: 11, Ice House Street.
London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

Hong Kong, August 15th, 1927.

NEW EXPORT CREDIT FACILITIES.

THE new foreign credit insurance scheme of the British Government is applauded by financial experts in London and generally welcomed by the trading community. It is a modification of the exports credit scheme which was launched by Mr. A. M. SAMUEL, M.P., over a year ago, and the changes that have been made are largely the result of "experiments" in the woolen districts of Yorkshire. Considerable experience has been gained, and in the light of this knowledge the officials of the Department of Overseas Trade have been able to introduce the revised project with every confidence that it will prove a success.

The new system simply means that if a British manufacturer wishes to ship goods to any foreign country, and desires the assistance of the scheme, he supplies to the Department a list of the importers

in the country concerned with whom he desires to do business, at the same time stating the amount of credit he is disposed to give in each case. The Department, with the least possible delay, having investigated the application by means of inquiries through banking, accepting and discounting houses, and also through the British Consuls and Commercial Attachés in the country in question, issues to the manufacturer a policy or contract "covering" a certain proportion of the risk incurred in respect of credits given to each name on the list.

Once the contract is approved all that the exporter has to do is to ship his goods and to declare the amount of his drawn bills on each name. The Department of Overseas Trade will guarantee him in the event of non-payment to a maximum extent of 75 per cent. of the total, although the average guarantee is 60 per cent. and as a matter of fact it has been found that the Yorkshire manufacturers prefer a 50-50 arrangement. The Government attach importance to the scheme as a practical way to help in the restoration of British trade abroad. The Parliamentary vote for the purpose is £20,000,000, but the actual amount already used is only some £5,000,000 or £6,000,000. It is interesting to know from advices received from our London Correspondent that applications are now pouring into the Department from all parts of the country, so much so indeed that it has been necessary to increase the staff of the Department to cope with the rush.

Avoidance of delay in obtaining the essential information as to the standing of potential purchasers is a marked feature of the new scheme. It often happens that quotations have to be promptly given or an order will be lost, and of course the exporter wants to know that the transaction is sound. Another modification of the original scheme is that the arbitrary distinction between different degrees of bills has been abandoned. It has been pointed out by financial experts that twelve months or two year paper has no apparent bearing on the integrity of a customer. The principal thing to establish is the good faith of the purchaser, and if this is settled satisfactorily the common-sense course is to accord him full benefit of that good faith, and as much credit as the exporter feels justified in giving without hampering himself.

The exporter will pay the Department a relatively small premium for credit insurance facilities, because it is not the official intention to earn large profits, but primarily to assist British trade without conducting the scheme, at a loss. The Financial Times, in a considered review of the modified scheme states that "the plan is not a panacea for every commercial ill, and that so much credit for overseas business should still be wanted, a decade after the war is a bad enough thing, but since it is necessary it is very essential we should have it in as convenient a form as possible."

Two British codes of entries from the Victoria district were reported on Friday.

There was a short organ recital at St. John's Cathedral last evening, prior to the service.

His Honour the Chief Justice has ordered that the next Criminal Sessions shall be held on Monday, August 22nd.

There is to be a meeting of the Hong Kong Lawn Bowls Association to-morrow evening at 8.30 p.m. at the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

From Cheungshawan has come the story of how a Chinese man and a woman, fought until they inflicted such injuries to each other that they had to be taken to the Kwong Wah Hospital.

A motor-car "tout," arrested by a Chinese constable in the central district was fined \$10 by Major C. Willson on Saturday morning, with an additional \$25 for attempting to bribe the constable.

It was reported to the police that a concubine of the manager of the Chungshan knitting factory, at Whitfield, is missing; as well as jewellery and other property to the value of \$5,100.

Tenders for the construction of a Patrol Path six feet wide from Ta Ku Ling to Lin Ma Hang, New Territories, including all necessary cutting, filling drainage and other contingent works, are being asked for by the Public Works Department.

The band, pipes and drums of the 2nd Bn. the King's Own Scottish Borderers (by permission of Lieut.-Col. L. J. Conyn, O.M.G., D.S.O.), were the performers yesterday at the fourth concert held at Kowloon Dock. The attendance was fairly good.

The Government Gazette includes new regulations governing the conduct of police officers and classification of offences; also the enumeration of offences which will in future constitute justification for extradition from the Colony of nationals other than British.

The names of the Tai O Kaifong Fook On Ferry Co., Ltd., and of the Pandora, Ltd. have been struck off the Register, notifies the current Gazette. That of the Hope Commercial Co., Ltd., will also be struck off unless cause to the contrary be shown within three months.

A first and final dividend of \$30 per cent. has been declared in the matter of John Melville Anderson, deceased, and a first and final dividend of \$7.20 per cent. has been declared in the matter of Wong Shing, deceased, formerly trading as Sang Loong & Co., at No. 78, Wellington Street.

There have been no further developments in the Chai Wan murder case. The Police are still searching for the dagger with which the murderers stabbed the late Mrs. Mackay, and the long grass in the vicinity of the crime is being cut down in the hope of coming upon the weapon.

A peculiar accident occurred within the area occupied by the Tsang Ying Kee contractor's works, at Whitfield. A basket containing chipped stones toppled over a ledge, and the contents fell on top of a stone-breaker and injured his back. The man was removed to the Government Civil Hospital, seriously injured.

In the Government Gazette there is published a new set of Rules made by the Governor in Council under the Estate Duty Ordinance, governing the procedure to be adopted by any aggrieved person who desires to appeal to the Supreme Court against any decision of the Estate Duty Commissioner.

It is notified in the Government Gazette that H.M. the King has been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the following Ordinances:—Ordinance No. 1 of 1927—An Ordinance to amend the Interpretation Ordinance, 1911; Ordinance No. 2 of 1927—An Ordinance to amend the Promissory Oaths Ordinance, 1869.

Among passengers arriving on the s.s. *Titano* from the North on Saturday were: Lieut. Col. W. D. Barber, Mr. R. H. Bevan, Mr. H. L. Carnegie, Mr. H. S. Remedios, Mr. F. G. S. Wilson, and Dr. E. C. Grey. Departing for Europe later in the day on the same liner were Dr. Grey, Mr. F. E. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Foreman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Y. Hawkins and Mr. J. McDonald.

Passengers leaving on the *Taipei* on Friday for the North included: Mr. E. A. Lewis, Mr. T. W. Lock, Mr. J. M. de Rocha, Mr. J. Greenhalgh, Mr. E. J. Griffiths, Mr. S. Trambinsky, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Podolsky (Pianist and dancer for Shanghai), Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Martin, Mrs. T. S. Morrison, Miss M. A. Jennings, Lieut. J. A. E. Barthelemy, Capt. Graham, Capt. Robertson, Miss D. Armstrong, Mr. F. Schollhorn, Mr. R. E. Wright and Miss D. Jackson.

Special efforts are being made this year to raise a record sum on behalf of the Hong Kong Women's Guild and Ministering Children's League. As will have been seen from the advertisements a fair is to be held in the Lee Gardens on October 1st and the organisers are hard at work preparing a programme of entertainment which will appeal to all classes in the community. An arts and crafts competition is among the features being arranged in connection with the fair, and entries of home-made handicrafts are being invited. Entries should be sent to Miss F. C. Woo, St. Paul's Girls School by September 15th.

SERVICE MEN'S CONCERTS.

CITY HALL WELL FILLED.

A CAPITAL SHOW.

The City Hall was as full as ever for the first concert produced in the Hall by the new committee. The names of many ladies and gentlemen who volunteered their services to Mrs. W. T. Costen, again appeared in the programme of Saturday night, which was arranged by Mrs. P. Younghusband. There were also a number of new contributors.

The Six What-Nots, Mr. W. A. Hannibal, Mr. Jack Anitis and the male voice choir of the Queen's Royal Regiment were among the old favourites. A novelty was a dance turn—the inevitable Charleston—by the Misses V. Capell, P. Capell, E. Rose, I. Thompson, and P. Gibson. Mrs. J. Stanley Logan gave three charming old songs that seemed to be even more popular than the most popular modern ones, and Mr. S. Komor gave a novel character study—"A Japanese Theatre." A baritone solo by Mr. L. E. Hopkins was refreshing, and the old English song "Oh, No John," sung by Mrs. Younghusband and Mr. Hopkins was one of the great successes of the evening. Other items were Messrs. Hawkins and Beaver in a clever little sketch, Mr. Rupert Baldwin, A.T.C.L. at the piano, Mr. R. Sutherland and 'Enry Padre Bohn distributed the lucky prizes.

Another Farewell.
At the Queen's Recreation Club the latter end of the last week, Mrs. Costen gave her final farewell to men of the Queen's Royal Regiment, the large hall being well filled.

Those contributing items included: Mr. R. A. Green, Drummer Stewart, Mrs. Sanger, the Misses Eileen and Doris Woods, Mr. F. H. Hawkins (female impersonator) and Mr. L. G. Green. Mr. G. W. C. Burnett also appeared, and the accompanists were Mrs. Harry Woods and Mr. D. C. G. Dickenson. At the conclusion of the programme, Major Watson expressed thanks to Mrs. Costen and her party, on behalf of the Queen's Royal Regiment.

CAPT. D. LOGAN, M.C.

SERIOUSLY ILL IN PEAK HOSPITAL.

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT YESTERDAY.

It is with much regret that we have to state that Mr. Donald C. Logan, M.C., son of Mr. W. Logan, is lying seriously ill in the Peak Hospital. Last Monday he had an operation for appendicitis, but other complications, it is understood, set in.

On enquiry late yesterday evening we were informed that Mr. Logan's condition was slightly improved, and we trust this will continue.

OBITUARY.

MRS. D. RUMJAHN.

It is with deep regret that we have to record the death of Mrs. D. Rumjahn who passed away at 1 a.m. yesterday at her residence, No. 43, Whitfield, Causeway Bay. The deceased was suddenly taken ill on Thursday afternoon, but had apparently recovered the next day. On Saturday afternoon she took a sudden turn for the worse and despite every medical assistance, she passed away as stated. Death was due to pneumonia. Deceased leaves her husband, one son and two daughters for whom the deepest sympathy is felt.

Mrs. Rumjahn was well known in the Colony and was prominent in the social life of the Moslem community. The funeral, which took place yesterday afternoon at 4.30, was well attended, many relatives being present.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.20 p.m., stated:—
Pressure remains highest in the vicinity of the Bonin. The typhoon appears to be situated about 120 miles N.E. of Apari, moving to W.N.W. or N.W.
Forecast:—Light variable winds, fine.

THE C.N.C. DISPUTE.

WHY OFFICERS WERE PAID OFF.

NO FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

In connection with the breakdown of the negotiations for a settlement of the dispute between the China Navigation Company and its officers owing to the ten per cent. reduction of wages, it was reported on Saturday that certain officers had been paid off.

An explanation of why this was done has now been made. It is merely due to the fact that articles have expired. Officers whose articles have not expired are not being signed off.

It is a formality which the Company has to comply with in view of the fact that it is a China coast practice to sign officers on for a few months, so as to avoid the trouble of signing on and off at the commencement of each trip.

At Bangkok.

The Bangkok Daily Mail, dated July 30th, reports that officers now on their way from England to Hong Kong would be sent to Bangkok to take over the C.N.C. ships *Kaiyong*, *Chin Hua* and *Kuangchow*. There is, however, no confirmation of this report.

No Development.

On enquiry at the local Guild Offices yesterday, we were informed that there is nothing fresh to report. There has been no further development. Matters are now in a state of stagnation, we were told. There is apparently no fresh news received from Shanghai, and it can only be assumed that there is hardly any likelihood at present of parleys being resumed.

The s.s. *Shantung* was due to arrive here yesterday from Shanghai, and as stated on Saturday, the following sailings are announced; the *Shichuen* for Swatow and Shanghai on August 18th; the *Liangchow* for Shanghai on August 17th; the *Suiyang* for Amoy and Shanghai on August 18th, and the *Shantung* for Shanghai on August 20th.

Position At Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, August 6th.

To-day is the 40th day since the commencement of the strike of the officers of the China Navigation Co. and there is nothing to indicate that the prospects of a settlement are any more promising than when the trouble commenced.

Interviewed yesterday by a representative of the *North China Daily News*, the secretary of the China Coast Officers' Guild said, "There is no change in the situation; and there is no information for the press." That, and nothing else. Seen afterwards, Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, the local agents of the China Navigation Co., were no more illuminating or informative.

The s.s. *Ningpo* and *Kwukang*, which have been laid up at Amoy since the strike commenced on June 30th, and for which non-striking foreign personnel was sent on the str. *Shantung* which left here on June 27th, arrived in Shanghai on Sunday evening and are now laid up with the other ships of the company. The following vessels, for which the *Shantung* also took foreign staffs, left Swatow on Friday last and are expected to arrive at Shanghai to-day or to-morrow:—The s.s. *Nanning*, *Newchwang*, *Kanchow*, *Hupei* and *Kwangsi*.

FELONIOUS ENTRY?

ALLEGED THREATS TO WITNESSES.

On Saturday morning, before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy, Sergt. Fitches charged a Chinese youth with entering No. 10, Wing Lee Street, at 3 a.m. on August 6th, with felonious intent. Evidence given by two Chinese constables showed that the accused, after loitering about in a suspicious manner, tried to push open the door of No. 12. He failed, and he went on further until he reached No. 13. This door yielded. He went into the house and one of the constables followed him in and arrested him. Mr. W. B. Hind, for the defence, said he had no case to answer, there was no proof. Counsel contended that entry was made with felonious intent. The case was adjourned until to-day.

CHIANG KAI SHEK RESIGNS.**SOUTHERN REVERSES LEAD TO COLLAPSE OF NANKING.**

NATIONALIST OFFICIALS FLEE TO SHANGHAI.
CHIANG "FROZEN OUT" BY HIS GENERALS.

INFORMS THE "PEOPLE OF CHINA" THAT HE "RETIRE INTO PRIVATE LIFE."

SHANGHAI CONSULAR BODY REFUSE OPERATION OF NANKING'S NEW TAXATION IN SETTLEMENTS.

General Chiang Kai Shek's resignation, though not precisely "a bolt from the blue," is sufficiently startling to cause it to be regarded as by far the most remarkable event that has happened in chaotic China since Chiang himself turned the tables on the "Reds." The recent succession of defeats of his troops in Shanghai has been the primary and ostensible cause of his downfall, but in a country where subterranean methods are much more common than those of any other kind, it is of course impossible to say precisely to what his defeat may be truly attributed. One of the telegrams bluntly states that as he is now "very rich," he is not likely to re-enter China's military arena. But even in China it is never safe to predict on such a point. Stranger events than Chiang's possible return have often happened in China.

The situation generally would appear to be ever so much more complicated by General Chiang's retirement, but time alone can tell to what extent.

CHIANG KAI SHEK'S BOMBHELL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, August 14th.
It is reliably reported that Chiang Kai Shek's circular telegram, announcing his resignation as Generalissimo of the Nationalist Army, has been drawn up, but publication is held up. The reasons are not stated but presumably they are to permit Chiang Kai Shek to leave Shanghai untroubled.

It is believed that General Li Lieh Chun, ex-Governor of Canton, has been appointed his successor on the grounds of seniority, but General Ho Yin Ching, commander of the First Army, controls Nanking and Soochow and has a brigade in the vicinity of Shanghai, thus dominating the local situation. The immediate cause of Chiang Kai Shek's resignation is ascribed to disloyalty of his Generals, who have frozen him out, and by a lengthy telegram from General Tang Seng Chi at Hankow, denouncing Chiang Kai Shek as the prime mover of the Communist regime and the prime cause of the prolongation of the intestine warfare, which is ruining the country.

Chiang's Departure For Ningpo?
Chiang Kai Shek left yesterday afternoon in the Chinese steamer *Hsin Kiang* ostensibly for Ningpo. He was accompanied by bodyguard of 450 soldiers.

The official Nationalist explanation of his visit to Shanghai and Ningpo is that it was for the purpose of raising funds to resist the Communist Army from Hankow, but nobody believes that Chiang Kai Shek, who is now very rich, will again appear on the Chinese military stage.

Chiang "Retires Into Private Life."
Chiang Kai Shek has issued a circular telegram, addressed "to the People of China," resigning his position of Generalissimo of the Nationalist Army and declaring his intention to retire into private life.

Nanking Forces.

The Nanking forces are now commanded by three Kwangsi Generals, Ho Yin Ching, Pei Tsung Hsi, and Li Chung Jen. The situation is in a state of flux.

Obviously, the Kwangsiites cannot stand alone and must link up with other forces. It is believed that Tang Seng Chi, the "Moderate" Yangtze Nationalist Confederation of the Wuhan, Kiukiang and Nanking Governments, composed of a majority of Hankow officials, with Feng Yu Hsiang in the background.

THE ALLIED NORTHERN FORCES.

(Wah Tsai Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, August 13th.
The Allied forces of Sun Chuan Fang and Chang Tsung Chang have gained a number of decisive victories over the Southerners culminating in the recapture of Kuching, about 60 miles north of Pengru.

The Southerners are reported to have suffered almost 30,000 casualties.

Another force under Sun Chuan Fang is marching upon Haichow, in the North of Kiangsu.

Marshall Feng's forces at Taining, some distance south-west of Yenchow, were meanwhile pushed back by General Chang Tsung Chang's troops.

WUHAN IN A BAD WAY.

(Wah Tsai Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, August 14th.
Due to the economic blockade, enforced by the Nanking Government, Wuhan has been thrown into a very harassed condition. The prices of daily necessities have been forced up tremendously. No commodity in the market is sold under \$1. In addition to such terrible economic difficulties, the government public bonds issued by the Hankow Government are unacceptable in commercial circles.

Taking advantage of such a situation, the Communist elements are plotting to overthrow Hankow's existing regime.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]**Chinking Captured?**

SHANGHAI, August 13th.
It is reported that the North-easterns have captured Chinking, which if true means that they have reached the Yangtze between Nanking and Shanghai.

Dissatisfaction is said to be apparent among the Kwangsi and Chekiang troops of Marshal Chiang Kai Shek, on account of receiving no reward of services for their fighting from Canton up to the North.

Hankow Extremists Busy.

HANKOW, August 13th.
Owing to the depreciation in local currency, even the Chinese troops are finding difficulty in making purchases.

The situation is obscure, but it is evident that tempers are getting uncertain, and there is much activity among the extremists. It is interesting to observe that letters for Mr. Eugene Chen are said to be addressed to Shanghai.

At Wuhu.

There is not much to observe here, except that an empty transport has arrived.

Southern Troops Concentrate At Nanking.

NANKING, August 13th.
There is a concentration of troops taking place here, and also on the northern front. Empty transports are arriving from down-river.

Another defection is reported, it being said that General Chen Ti Ao has gone over to the side of General Sun Chuan Fang.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**Nanking's Income Tax Proposals.**

SHANGHAI, August 13th.
The Nanking Finance Ministry proposes to levy income tax payable on unearned increment from companies, warehouses, shops, and on property owners at the rate of 2 per cent. annually; from bonds, excepting National Bonds, 1 per cent.; from incomes under \$1,000 annually \$1,000 and \$2,000 2 per cent., after which there will be increases until on \$50,000, four per cent. will be levied; and on \$500,000, five per cent.

Soldiers, artists, writers and teachers are exempted.

General Chiang At Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, August 13th.
Chiang Kai Shek with his staff arrived from Nanking this morning and immediately proceeded to military headquarters at Lungwa. Numerous rumours are current concerning conditions at Nanking, but these cannot be verified at present owing to strict censorship. Their trend gives currency to the belief that Chiang Kai Shek's resignation is imminent.

General Chiang And Summary Sentences.

SHANGHAI, August 13th.
In view that up to now no records and reports of summary punishments are filed with general headquarters by the various army commanders and defence commissioners, thereby rendering it impossible for the Government to prevent abuse in this direction, Chiang Kai Shek orders all military leaders to submit death sentences and life sentences to General Headquarters for sanction prior to execution.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

HANKOW, August 13th.
The report of the 11th inst. that the son of Eugene Chen had asked for a passage on a British steamer or warship was erroneous. It was Dr. C. C. Cheng, Minister of Finance, who had asked for passage in a British vessel.

Transports have returned from downriver empty, the 7th Army having apparently refused to go to Nanking.

NANKING, August 13th.
Two transports full of troops proceeded down-river. Locally there is considerable military activity and troops are crossing to Fikow.

A northern reverse in the neighbourhood of Poyang is reported. On August 13th, Junkies and launches are being commandeered at Yangchow apparently for evacuation of Southern troops.

Sun Chuan Fang's forces are reported to have entered Suai at railway lines near Feng Yang. A large number of wounded arrived last Thursday.

SHANGHAI, August 13th.
Nothing to report.

MR. BALDWIN AN "INDIAN CHIEF."**"CHIEF SITTING EAGLE."****"WHITE CHIEF OF GREAT WHITE KING."**

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, August 13th.

The Prince of Wales and Prince George drove from the former's ranch into Calgary yesterday to greet Mr. Baldwin, who received an official reception there.

Afterwards the British Premier left for the east, and at Winnipeg to-night is speaking at Parliament Buildings, after dinner at the Government House.

At Banff yesterday the Premier was admitted to the "Blood Brotherhood" and invested with feathers and insignia by a tribe of the Stony Indians, Chief Sitting Eagle conferring his own name on the "White Chief of the Great White King."

After attending ceremonies in Edmonton to-day, the Princes are returning to the ranch for a few days before visiting British Columbia.

ABOLITION OF LIKIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, August 14th.
In connection with abolition of Likin, in Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Fukien, Chekiang, Kiangsu and Anhwei on September 1st, the Nanking Government has ordered the immediate abolition of twelve main Customs houses with branches distributed as follows: Nantao one main Customs house and one branch; Fuhai (Fukien), 1 Customs house and 8 branches; Chehai (Chekiang), 2 branches and two tolls; Amoy, 3 branches and 2 tolls; Yixi (Chekiang), 3 branches; Yangyin (Yangchow), 12 branches; 1 tax bureau and 15 tolls; Yuehai (Canton), 7 branches, 2 sub-offices and 12 tolls; Kianghai (Kwangtung), 3 branches and 17 tolls; Weian (Kwangtung), 4 branches and 21 sub-offices; Fengyang (Anhwei), 4 branches and 17 sub-offices.

The announcement points out that at present about 50 main and 600 branch offices are collecting internal revenue throughout the country.

The Surtaxes.

As the result of the strongest Sino-foreign pressure it is understood that the surtaxes will not be enforced on September 1st, but will be postponed sine die.

ANOTHER AVIATION FATALITY.**DOLE PRIZE COMPETITOR THE VICTIM.**

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

LOS ANGELES, August 13th.
There has been another fatality among the competitors for the Dole prize, the victim being Arthur V. Rogers, late of the Royal Naval Air Service, who crashed in his aeroplane, "Angel of Los Angeles," two miles from Montebello, whence he had taken off.

German Aviator Falls Into The Hudson.

NEW YORK, August 13th.
Whilst practising Thea Rasche, was attempting to fly under the Poughkeepsie railway bridge, crossing the Hudson River, the machine apparently hit the structure.

She fell into the stream and was hauled out by a boatman. The aeroplane sank, the tail sticking out of the water.

BRITISH AVIATION TOUR.**AIR MINISTER'S TRIP TO SCANDINAVIA.**

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, August 13th.
The British Air Minister, Sir Samuel Hoare, travelling in one of the seaplanes, which left Felixstowe yesterday on a month's Scandinavian tour, reached Oslo, yesterday evening.

The flight was made at an average speed of 100 miles per hour and heavy rain was encountered along the Dutch coast.

Sir Samuel Hoare is guest of the British Minister and Captain Ritter Larsen, of the Royal Norwegian Navy and a well-known Polar explorer, has been attached to him. He intends to visit the Danish Aero Show at Copenhagen, after which he may return home in one of the seaplanes, leaving others to complete the tour, which includes, after Copenhagen, flights to Yndis, Danzig, Heligoland, Stockholm and back to Copenhagen, thence to Helder and home to Felixstowe.

After this cruise, some of the new British flying-boats will be submitted to more drastic tests in tropical conditions. They will be sent on an extended cruise to the east, the prime objective being Singapore. [Earlier details on page 2.]

AMERICA'S NAVY.**FUNDS FOR FIRST YEAR'S WORK ON CRAFT AUTHORISED.**

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

RAPID CITY, August 14th.

General Herbert Lard, Director of the Budget, who arrived to confer with President Coolidge, declared there were sufficient funds for the first year's work on all naval craft authorised, including the six cruisers which Congress had asked for last winter. These would be included in the 1928 estimates, with the exception of three submarines, authorised in 1928, upon which experiments were still proceeding.

MOTOR SPIRIT.**FURTHER REDUCTION IN ENGLAND.**

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, August 13th.

The prices of all leading brands of motor spirit were reduced by one penny per gallon this morning. The retail price in London is now 1/14 per gallon. This reduction, the third in five months, is ascribed to the distributors' announcement of the decline in the American motor spirit markets. Petrol is now cheaper here than it has been for quarter of a century.

NEW INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS.**SUCCESSFUL RESEARCH WORK IN ENGLAND.**

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, August 13th.
New industrial developments in the British Midlands are expected to result from the researches conducted over three by the South Staffordshire Mond Gas Company, Dudley Port, into fuller exploitation of tar products.

The Company's managing-director claims that a substance has been produced superior to creosote as a preservative of timber. It is an effective protection against ravages of white ant and dry rot. Another discovery was that by blending different varieties of bitumen and reducing them to a colloidal state paint could be obtained which resisted corrosion in iron and steel. There is also a derivative which provides a powerful germicide and which is non-poisonous and non-irritant. For medical treatment this has great efficacy in reaching deep-seated mischief and promoting growth of new tissues.

The research staff believes these discoveries are only the precursor of more important developments in the field of fine chemicals. Meanwhile, an extension of manufacturing activity is promised.

CHINESE CREW ON BRITISH STEAMER.**CAUSES UNION STRIKE AT ANTWERP.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANTWERP, August 14th.
The captain of a British steamer, which arrived with a European crew and replaced them by Chinese brought from Rotterdam, rejected the Transport Union's demand for the dismissal of the Chinese, whereupon the Union declared a strike of the dockers engaged in unloading the vessel.

WORLD'S FEDERATION OF EDUCATIONALISTS.**SHANGHAI DELEGATE ELECTED A VICE-PRESIDENT.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TORONTO, August 14th.
The Biennial Congress of the World's Federation of educational associations, have elected P. W. Kuo, of Shanghai, one of its Vice-Presidents.

MEXICO'S LAND LAWS.**SENATOR BORAH'S VIEWS.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BOISE, August 14th.
Senator Borah, addressing the Idaho State Bar Association, declared that the American-Mexican controversy over the Land Laws involved a juridical question for peaceful settlement alone. Personally, he was of opinion that Mexico was acting in good faith in working out her land problem.

GERMANY'S FINANCES.**IMPROVING PRICE OF A LOAN.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, August 14th.
In order to improve the price at which the German 1927 Loan is quoted, the Minister of Finance has decided to raise the rate of interest thereon from five to six per cent. This will be effective and retrospective from September 1st and continue until July 31st, 1928.

DUTCH MAIL AERIAL SERVICE.**FROM HOLLAND TO BATAVIA.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMSTERDAM, August 14th.

Military pilot Lieutenant Koppen is setting out on October 1st in a Fokker Seven aeroplane on a flight from Schiphol to Batavia, returning to Schiphol during October and landing at Medan, both in the outward and homeward journey. The flight, the object of which is to transport mails, will be divided in daily stages and occupy ten flying days each way.

PANAMA MINES.**BRITISH CONCERN'S IMPORT-ANT ACQUISITION.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PANAMA, August 13th.
The Panama Corporation, a British mining concern, announces the acquisition of the option on extensive mining properties in the vicinity of Panama, involving 100,000 acres and over 70 mining claims. Engineers are ready to begin operations on a large scale.

FRENCH TRADE.**OFFICIAL FIGURES.**

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

PARIS, August 13th.
The revenue returns for July amounted to France 4,747,000,000, showing an increase of 1,497,000,000 compared with July of 1926 and France 21,000,000 in the Budget estimates. The Revenue for the first seven months totalled nearly France 23,000,000, exceeding by France 9,946,000,000 the same period of last year and France 1,933,000,000 in the Budget estimates.

THE RUSSIAN COMMUNISTS.**SERIOUS DISSENSION AMONG THE GROUPS.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RIGA, August 14th.
There have been great Communist meetings in Moscow and Leningrad, organised by the Stalin section, to demand still further action against the Opposition. The meeting at Leningrad, which Bukharin addressed, adopted a resolution warning the Opposition that a further violation of discipline would involve the severest penalties. Rykoff spoke at the Moscow meeting, which adopted a resolution demanding disciplinary action against the Saporoff-Smirnov group, as even more dangerous than the Trotsky-Zinovieff group.

BRAZIL AND COMMUNISM.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

RIO DE JANEIRO, August 14th.
The President of Brazil gave executive approval of the Bill repressing Communism.

PASSENGERS ON THE "JACKSON."**FOR HONG KONG AND PASSING THROUGH.**

Among the passengers arriving here on the s.s. *President Jackson* from Manila yesterday were the following:
Major Thomas C. Cook, and Col. Frederick W. Stophord, U.S. Army Officers and Mr. Skelton, U.S. Army pleasure tour to points of interest in and around Hong Kong.

Mr. W. L. Marshall, Manager of the Standard Oil Company at Manila, on a short business trip to Hong Kong. Mr. Marshall was formerly manager of the Hong Kong Branch of the same concern. Mr. C. E. Meyer, connected with the Standard Oil Company at Manila, on a business trip to Hong Kong, and Mrs. C. E. Meyer.

For Shanghai.
Lt. J. A. Cranston, basketball coach for the Philippine Delegation to the Far Eastern Olympic Games at Shanghai.

Mr. Jose Claudio, Chief Photographer for the Philippine Delegation to the Far Eastern Olympic Games at Shanghai.

Mr. T. C. Hart, Chief Pharmacist at the Canaan Hospital at Cebu en route to Mars Island, California, where he will be assigned duty and Mrs. T. C. Hart, Miss Mildred E. Hart.

For Honolulu.

Mr. Walter Whetstone, president of the United Utilities and Service Corporation of Philadelphia, which corporation is owner of the Manila Gas Company. On a tour of inspection to the Manila properties. Returning now to his home in Philadelphia.

ATTEMPTED "COUP" AT LISBON.**SHOTS FIRED AT THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LISBON, August 13th.

Prompt action by the Government nipped in the bud an attempted coup d'etat. The Government claims it enjoys the support of an overwhelming portion of the Army and is confident it will be able to ensure public safety. All Ministers and commanders of military garisons are declared to be united by the defence of the existing regime.

LATER.
The coup d'etat was attempted this morning, three officers forcibly entering the Council of Ministers, when they handed the President a letter demanding the resignation of the Government.

Lieutenant Moraes Sarmento began to expound the Army's political views. The Minister for War refused to enter into a discussion and declared the officers to be under arrest, whereupon Lieut. Sarmento fired a revolver at the group of Ministers, wounding a Secretary. Another shot passed through the clothes of the Minister for Justice.

The President threw himself upon the officers, although they were still firing. Lieut. Sarmento escaped in the confusion, but was later arrested. The Proposed Dictator.

Simultaneously, two other officers, accompanied by Fidelino Figueiredo, Director of the National Library, tried to force the Director of the Stationery Office to publish an official *Gazette* decree announcing the resignation of the Government and appointing the leader of the movement, Major Filomeno Camara, as Dictator and Minister holding all portfolios. Figueiredo was arrested.

Prior to this happening officers attempted to incite various regiments to revolt, but they were prevented from entering the barracks.

The Government is concentrating forces on the aviation camp at Amadora in readiness for emergencies.

LATER.

Major Camara has been arrested.**Origin of the Trouble.**

LISBON, August 14th.
The origin of the trouble was the nomination of the Left Winger, Colonel Passos Sousa, as Vice-President of the Council. The Right Winger members of Senor Carmona's ministry endeavoured to force him to cancel Sousa's appointment and form a Ministry of Right Wingers.

Carmona published a decree declaring that he was master of the situation.

Cabinet's Action Against Plotters.

LATER.
The Cabinet have decided to deport to the colonies all implicated in the attempted coup. Sarmento has been cashiered, while De Figueiredo, Director of the National Library, who attempted to coerce the Director of the Stationery Office to publish a decree, has been dismissed.

Severe Punishment Demanded.
The Cabinet, which considered it more prudent to withdraw to the camp at Amadora, have met and examined the commander of the troops concentrated near the city, who handed the Government a not signed by Colonels of all the regiments of his command, requesting the Government to punish those concerned in the attempted revolt with as much severity as displayed to the revolutionaries of last February.

The Minister of War, in a statement remodelling the Ministry, adjourned the order, so as not to give the impression that the Government were acting under pressure.

EX-KING OF GREECE.**A SEMI-OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BUCHAREST, August 13th.
It is semi-officially announced that there is no foundation in the newspaper reports of an attempt on the life of the ex-King of Greece.

LAWN TENNIS.**LATEST WIGHTMAN CUP RESULTS.**

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

FOREST HILLS, August 14th.
Helen Wills defeated Mrs. Godfrey 6-1, 6-1; Mrs. Mallory defeated Joan Fry 6-2, 11-6.
Helen Wills and Mrs. Wightman defeated Mrs. Godfrey and Miss Harvey 6-4, 4-6, 6-3.

America thus retained the Wightman Cup by winning 6 matches against 2. [Earlier results on page 9.]

THE WEEK-END SPORTS.

Bowls, Baseball, Local and Home Cricket, Home Football, Tennis, Golf, etc.

LAWN BOWLS.

SATURDAY'S INTERESTING MATCHES.

KOWLOON DOCK STILL UNBEATEN.

YACHT CLUB GET THEIR FIRST WIN.

The Kowloon Dock R.C. still remain unbeaten in the Lawn Bowls League. They now have now one more match to play, against Tai Koo, but next week they are without a fixture. They beat the Bowling Green Club on Saturday by 23 shots at the Dock green. Of course, they have already won the Championship of the First Division, and are now only striving to retain their unbeaten record. The final tussle with Tai Koo will be interesting. Tai Koo have two matches more to play, next week against the Bowling Green Club, away, and as stated against the Dock. Whether they win or lose it will make no difference to their League position. They are already runners-up. Tai Koo meet the Dock in their last match of the season on Saturday, August 27th.

The Civil Service C.C. "put it across" the Police. They won by a margin of 36 shots, and are now safe from relegation. They have six points for ten matches and have two more matches to play. Next week they entertain the Craignower C.C., and whether they win or lose it won't make much matter as regards League positions. The Kowloon Cricket Club were again defeated, losing to Craignower on their own green by 16 shots. The K.C.C. have only one match to play and have only two points, so they will certainly go down.

In Division II, the Kowloon Cricket Club look like going up while their first team is coming down. They beat the Bowling Green Club on Saturday by a margin of 19 shots. They now have 13 points, and have two matches to go. Both these are against the Yacht Club, and they ought to win them. If so they will be Champions of Division II, with 23 points. If they happen to lose one, then East Point, who now have the same number of points as the K.C.C., can get on level terms through winning their remaining fixture against the Craignower C.C. next week. East Point beat Tai Koo on Saturday by 10 shots, but in view of their recent defeat at the hands of the Craignower men, next week at the Valley may not turn out too easy for them.

Although Tai Koo lost, they still have a chance of the Championship. They have three matches to play, and by winning all can obtain 21 points, but they cannot win the Division unless the K.C.C. lose one match next week. Tai Koo entertain the Club de Recreio. It appears as if it will be between Tai Koo and East Point who finish runners-up. The other match for Tai Koo is with the Yacht Club, also on their own ground. Craignower C.C. lost to the Club de Recreio by 23 shots on Saturday, so despite their victory over East Point recently, they may get the worst of it on Saturday next. The issue is very doubtful, however.

A big surprise on Saturday was the victory of the Yacht Club over the Civil Service C.C. They won this match by a narrow margin of four shots, and incidentally it is their first win this season.

THE RESULTS.

The results of Saturday's matches, in brief, are—

DIVISION I.

K.D.R.C. v. K.B.G.C.
This match was won by the former team by 23 shots. K.D.R.C., 79; K.B.G.C., 51.

O.S.O.C. v. P.R.C.
Won by Civil Service by 38 shots. O.S.O.C., 84; P.R.C., 48. The Police were beaten on two rinks (22-12 and 32-16). They drew on the third with 20 shots.

K.C.C. v. C.C.C.
Won by C.C.C. by 18 shots. K.C.C., 47; C.C.C., 63.

DIVISION II.

C.C.C. v. Club de Recreio.
Won by the Recreio by 32 shots. C.C.C., 39; Club de Recreio, 71. Craignower were beaten by 23-12; 20-14; and 25-10.

P.R.C. v. Tai Koo.
Won by East Point by 10 shots. East Point, 64; Tai Koo, 44.

Yacht Club v. C.S.C.
Yacht Club, 63; C.S.C., 63.

K.B.G.C. v. K.O.C.
Won by K.O.C. by 19 shots. K.B.G.C., 44; K.O.C., 63.

(Continued on next column.)

AMERICAN BASEBALL.

LAST WEEK'S GAMES.

RESULTS IN TWO LEAGUES.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, August 13th.

The results of the baseball matches during the past week were—

National League.

Saturday (August 6th):
Pittsburg 2, New York 0.
Chicago 6, Brooklyn 2.
St. Louis 4, Boston 1.

Sunday (August 7th):
Chicago 6, Brooklyn 5.
St. Louis 6, Boston 4.
Cincinnati 6, Philadelphia 1.
Cincinnati 2, Philadelphia 1.

Tuesday (August 8th):
Chicago 2, Brooklyn 0.
Chicago 4, Brooklyn 3.
Pittsburg 7, New York 9.

Wednesday (August 10th):
Pittsburg 3, New York 8.
Boston 0, Philadelphia 6.
Boston 5, Philadelphia 0.

Thursday (August 11th):
Boston 5, Philadelphia 4.
Chicago 2, Cincinnati 2.
St. Louis 2, Pittsburg 1.

Friday (August 12th):
New York 7, Brooklyn 6.
Boston 13, Philadelphia 6.
St. Louis 3, Pittsburg 1.

American League.

Saturday (August 6th):
Philadelphia 5, St. Louis 4.
Philadelphia 0, St. Louis 2.
New York 3, Chicago 8.
Washington 1, Cleveland 3.
Boston 4, Detroit 2.

Sunday (August 7th):
New York 4, Chicago 3.
Washington 12, Cleveland 3.

Monday (August 8th):
Boston 3, Detroit 2.
Washington 1, Cleveland 6.

Tuesday (August 9th):
Philadelphia 6, New York 1.
Philadelphia 4, Cleveland 2.
Washington 4, Cleveland 2.

Wednesday (August 10th):
Washington 3, New York 4.
Philadelphia 12, Boston 2.
Detroit 2, St. Louis 1.

Thursday (August 11th):
Washington 3, New York 2.
Philadelphia 4, Boston 0.
Philadelphia 0, Boston 0.
Cleveland 2, Chicago 1.
Detroit 6, St. Louis 2.

Friday (August 12th):
Philadelphia 7, Boston 1.
Detroit 7, St. Louis 3.

LEAGUE TABLES.

The positions in the League table are—

Division I.

P. W. D. L. Pts.
Kowloon D.R.C. 11 0 0 0 22
Tai Koo R.C. 11 0 0 0 22
Craignower C.C. 11 0 0 0 22
Police R.C. 11 0 0 0 22
Kowloon B.G.C. 10 4 1 5 19
C.S.C.C. 10 3 0 7 16
Kowloon C.C. 11 1 0 10 2

Shots For and Against.

For. Agst. Up. Dn.
Kowloon D.R.C. 702 544 158 —
Tai Koo R.C. 632 529 103 —
Kowloon B.G.C. 589 572 27 —
C.S.C.C. 589 591 — 2
Craignower C.C. 890 848 — 46
Police R.C. 838 877 — 49
Kowloon C.C. 510 701 — 191

Division II.

P. W. D. L. Pts.
Kowloon C.C. 13 0 0 3 18
East Point R.C. 13 0 0 4 18
Tai Koo R.C. 11 7 1 15 15
Kowloon B.G.C. 13 7 0 5 14
Club de Recreio 13 5 1 7 11
C.S.C.C. 13 5 0 8 10
Craignower C.C. 13 4 0 9 8
Royal H.K.Y.C. 9 1 0 8 2

Shots For and Against.

For. Agst. Up. Dn.
East Point R.C. 783 675 107 —
Tai Koo R.C. 681 586 95 —
Kowloon C.C. 723 648 75 —
Kowloon B.G.C. 707 660 47 —
Club de Recreio 731 744 — 13
C.S.C.C. 713 773 — 59
Craignower C.C. 693 753 — 65
Royal H.K.Y.C. 455 612 — 157

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL BOWLS.

NO MATCH YESTERDAY.

The match arranged between the Harbour Department and the Police in the Inter-Departmental Bowls Competition was not played yesterday afternoon. It is understood that the Harbour Department were unable to collect a team, and that the match is to be played next week. There then only remains the match between the Revenue and the Small Units to be played before the semi-final round.

BASEBALL.

VISITORS WIN AGAIN.

"DRAGONS" ONE UP.

[BY HONOLULU KID.]

The week-end baseball games resulted in wins for the Honolulu Chinese in both games. The S.C. Dragons were lucky enough to win the game from the H.K.B.C. by only 1 run.

On Saturday the visitors played the Far East and won the game by a score of 10-2.

Yesterday they played a nine representing the "All Hong Kong" and won by a score of 8-2.

LEAGUE FIXTURES.

On Saturday the Recreation walloped the Tigers to the tune of 18-4, in a four-innings game.

Yesterday the H.K.B.C. lost the game to S.C. Dragons by a score of 6-5.

BASEBALL NOTES.

So far the Honolulu players have failed to make an impression, and if they would like to win in the Far Eastern Olympiad, I think it would be advisable to include a few of the players from the S.C. Dragons' team. Sing and the brothers Lee should have a place in the team.

GYMNASTICS AND MUSIC.

FINE DISPLAY AT S.C.A.A. CLUB ROOM.

To take an insane person running amok with a knife in his hand is not by any means easy, but this is the sort of thing instructors in the ancient Chinese arts of physical culture and guarantee to teach one to do. A demonstration consisting of a number of boxing exhibitions was given at the club room of South China Athletic Association on Saturday evening, when the Honolulu Chinese visiting Hong Kong were given an entertainment of a kind rarely seen even among the local Chinese.

The South China Athletic Association was anxious to give the Honolulu visitors something in the way of recreation to take back to Hawaii, and the impression that Hong Kong could show them something that cannot be learned from the Waikiki Beach, the Alexander Field in Honolulu, the Gymnasium of the Y.M.C.A. or the University of Hawaii was very well demonstrated.

Besides the gymnastic display there was music. Hawaiians have music of special charm, but all who were present at this entertainment will readily admit that the Chinese orchestra of real Chinese music rendered something very different from the "tom-tom" kind which is all many tourists have heard in Hong Kong at wedding or funeral processions.

FOOTBALL.

"SOCCER" SEASON OPENS IN SCOTLAND.

FIRST LEAGUE DIVISION RESULTS.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

London, August 13th

Results of matches played on Saturday, on ground of first-mentioned team:—

Aberdeen 2, Rangers 3.
Airdrieonians 2, Bath Rovers 4.
Barnes 5, Birkbeck 1.
Barnet 3, Hibernian 0.
Barnstaple 1, Danden 0.
Hedra 0, Kilmarnock 0.
Motherwell 4, Dunsfornhill 0.
Prestwick 3, Queen's Park 0.
St. Johnstone 2, Hamilton 1.
St. Mirren 3, Clyde 1.

LOCAL FOOTBALL.

H.K. CLUB'S ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Hong Kong Football Club is to be held on Friday, August 26th, and the annual report, which will be presented, appears to be quite a satisfactory one.

The past season was very successful, and on the financial side there is a credit balance. During the year 35 new members were enrolled, but several members resigned. The membership now stands at 228.

COUNTY CRICKET.

THE TEST TRIAL.

WINS FOR LANCASHIRE AND NOTTS.

Another Test Trial has been played with no definite result. Rain interfered with play but the large scores makes it look as though neither side was likely to win in three days. It was rather an unlucky match for Hobbs and Jupp were injured. However, as individual form and not results is what matters the play was probably of considerable value to the selection committee.

The representative matches this year have certainly helped to "place" several reputations. Sutcliffe stands out, after Hobbs, as England's best batsman. Dr. R. Jardine and A. P. F. Chapman show they have the "big match" temperament, a factor far more important than big analyses and averages often obtained at the expense of weak counties.

Jupp is once more forging to the front after two or three disappointing seasons, and Hallows shows he is a man not to be left out.

The success of young Leyland is gratifying and Hammond cannot be passed over, even if he made a "duck" in this match.

But the bowlers! There's the rub. Tate is batting uncommonly well, but though he has better support from the rest of the Sussex side and need not bowl so much, he seems to have lost some of his old fire. Though still certain of his place in an England-side he is less likely than three seasons ago to rattle out a team quickly. Larwood is England's fast bowler and Jupp is our best all rounder. But of the rest! Macaulay and Kilner have never been the success they ought to be on the evidence of figures. Are they only of use against the ordinary run of county players, and incapable of batmen like Hallows, Sutcliffe and Chapman? Nichols of Essex, Clarke of Northants, Gibbes (Lancashire), Mercer (Gloucester) are the untired men of promise, while of the old stagers Rhodes, Freeman, N. Haig, J. C. White, Kennedy, Root and Geary are still doing well.

The Test trials have thrown up plenty of batting talent, for though it doesn't look as if Hendren, Mead, J. W. Hearne and Woolley are "out of date" this year, they can hardly expect to be to the fore when next we meet the Australians. Let us hope anyway that a team of young players with just a few veterans as a backing, will go to South Africa this autumn. Particularly does this apply to the bowlers now struggling to the fore.

The county matches recorded below call for little comment, except that a more sporting spirit is coming in as regards declarations. Notts took a big risk with Sussex and are to be much congratulated on their victory as the Southerners are on a very spirited last innings.

The teams were, of course, depleted by the absence of the twenty-two good men and true at Lords. The best individual performances were:—

Batting.
Mead (Hampshire) 142
Hendren (Middlesex) 141
Leyland (Rest) 102
Lowry (New Zealand) 101
Shepherd (Rest) 96
Sutcliffe (England) 85
Chapman (England) 58
Jupp (England) 58
Hallows (England) 54

Bowling.
Macaulay (Yorkshire) 8 for 37.
Macdonald (Lancs.) 8 for 73.
Mercer (Gloucester) 4 for 23.
Arnott (Gloucester) 4 for 25.

TEST TRIAL.

Rain again interfered with Test Trial cricket, the second of these fixtures, at Lords, being, like the first, entirely inconclusive.

Herbert Sutcliffe, who scored a double century in the first test trial, was the highest contributor for England making 65 runs in the first innings. Chapman and Jupp, both scored 28 apiece.

In the second innings Hallows made 54 of the 120 runs scored without being defeated.

For the Rest, Leyland was a great success, scoring 102, while Shepherd was unfortunate in not reaching three figures being dismissed after making 99 runs.

Scores.
England: 233 and 120 for 1.
The Rest: 327.

[REUTERS WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Injuries to Hobbs and Jupp.

London, August 13th.

The second of the Test Trial matches between an England eleven and Rest of England, which concluded to-day in an even draw, was marred by two accidents.

Hobbs, in attempting a short run on Wednesday, strained a thigh muscle, and was forced to retire, and to-day Jupp, suffered severe injury to his right leg.

In the last Test Trial, Larwood, the Nottinghamshire fast bowler, was injured, but he has now recovered.

NOTTS v. SUSSEX.

Southerners Within 23 Runs of Victory.

Playing against Sussex at Hastings, Notts made a successful declaration in the second innings after increasing their first innings lead of 110, to 303, for six wickets. Sussex were only twenty-eight runs behind when their last wicket fell.

Scores.
Notts: 236 and 122 (for 6 wickets declared).
Sussex: 141 and 279.

KENT AND LEICESTER TIE.

In the match between Kent and Leicester played at Leicester there was a tie on the first innings, and the points were divided.

After scoring 174 in their second innings, Leicester declared, but rain fell immediately after the declaration and further play was abandoned.

Scores.
Leicester: 331 and 174 (for 8 wickets declared).
Kent: 231.

MIDDLESEX v. SOMERSET.

In their match against Somerset, at Weston-super-Mare, Middlesex had gained a big lead but failed to force a win although an early declaration was made in the first innings. Hendren was top scorer with 141.

Scores.
Middlesex: 333 (for 8 wickets declared).
Somerset: 266.

YORKSHIRE v. DERBY.

Macaulay in Form.

Macaulay was almost unplayable against Derby at Hull and but for the intervention of rain the North-ern county would undoubtedly have won but Yorkshire had to be content with first innings points.

Macaulay took eight wickets for 37 runs.

Scores.
Derby: 81 and 232.
Yorkshire: 223 and 32 (for no wickets).

GLANORGAN LEAD SURREY.

Mercer and Arnott Unplayable.

Glanorgan treated something of a surprise against Surrey at Swansea when Mercer and Arnott dismissed the visitors for 55 runs. The former took six wickets for 23 and the latter four for 25. The home team gained first innings points.

Scores.
Glanorgan: 153 and 23 (for 3 wickets).
Surrey: 55.

LANCASHIRE DEFEAT NORTHANTS.

Macdonald, the ex-Australian Test player, took eight wickets for 73 runs for Lancashire against Northants at Northampton. The champions had little difficulty, after a big first innings lead, in knocking off the necessary runs and won by ten wickets.

Scores.
Northants: 170 and 121.
Lancashire: 236 and 37 (for no wickets).

HAMPSHIRE DEFEAT WORCESTER.

Hampshire at Bourne-mouth made 436 runs for the loss of eight wickets against Worcester whom they beat by six innings and 45 runs. For the winners Mead made 142.

Scores.
Worcester: 220 and 93.
Hampshire: 436 (for 8 wickets declared).

OUVAL MATCH.

All Forces Beat Navy.

The Air Force beat the Navy by six wickets at the Oval but no scores are given.

NEW ZEALANDERS DRAW WITH GLOUCESTER.

Gloucester gave a very indifferent display against the New Zealanders at Cheltenham and but for the intervention of rain would have suffered a heavy defeat. For the New Zealanders, Lowry made 101 not out.

Scores.
Gloucester: 143 and 130 (for 8 wickets).
New Zealanders: 415 (for 9 wickets declared).

WATER POLO.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

The Water Polo League enters into the second week to-day when two matches will be played. The first game begins at 6 p.m. and the next follows immediately afterwards.

The teams engaged are as follows:—

V.H.C. "A" v. E.B.S. "B".
Scots Guards v. Royal Navy.

LOCAL CRICKET.

SEASON STARTING EARLY.

As will be seen local cricket has already started with a couple of friendly matches only during the week-end. But this is an indication that Clubs will soon be getting busy for another season.

The League meeting will be held fairly soon and the various local cricket club meetings will follow.

Plans are also being made for the Interport (a triangular affair this year between Hong Kong, Shanghai and Malaya) which will be held in November.

A question which will arise in connection with this season's cricket will be with regard to military and naval teams. Probably most of the regiments would like to enter the League but that will of course raise practical difficulties. There will be the question of grounds, and of getting all the matches completed in time in view of the many local Clubs who already participate in the League.

Naturally the soldiers will be able to field some good sides, and everyone will want to see them given the opportunity of playing.

In Shanghai the League competitions have been abandoned this year, and friendly matches have been played instead, both mid-week and during the week-ends thus allowing the troops and the Navy a chance of taking part. Only annual matches have been kept in the programme. Will the same thing happen in Hong Kong?

If the troops are to play something must be done. It is impossible to accommodate many extra teams in the League owing to ground shortage, and the limited length of the season. Perhaps the Military will have a mid-week League of their own.

A "HOT" GAME.

LOCAL TRUNDLERS BEGIN.

An exceptionally early start this season in Cricket was made by enthusiastic players who met in a match on Saturday at the University ground. The summer weather was somewhat unpleasant, but the heat was offset by the excitement of the match which ended in a win for Mr. S. V. Gittins' team by 12 runs over Mr. E. C. Fincher's team.

A. Lee and C. D. Lake bowled very successfully for their respective sides.

Scores.
Mr. S. V. Gittins' XII.
S. V. Gittins, c Mackay, b A. Lee 8
E. Zimmern, st Gutierrez, b Mackay 29
W. M. Hunt, b Fincher 7
F. I. Zimmern, c Roberts, b A. Lee 20
J. L. Youngs, b A. Lee 20
W. G. Youngs, c Gutierrez, b A. Lee 2
B. P. Ng, b Fincher 14
W. M. Gittins, b A. Lee 1
C. D. Lake, run out 1
F. E. Zimmern, b Lee 1
A. Hunt, b Bliss 6
J. Hunt, not out 2
Extras 6
Total 117

Bowling Analysis.

O. M. R. W.
A. Lee 10 3 30 6
D. Kelly 5 0 24 0
E. Fincher 5 1 13 2
N. Mackay 7 0 32 1
A. Bliss 21 0 12 1

Mr. Fincher's XII.

E. F. Fincher, c F. R. Zimmern, b V. Gittins 17
D. Anderson, b W. Hunt 3
A. Lee, c A. Hunt, b Lake 32
H. M. Xavier, c W. Gittins, b V. Gittins 6
H. Lim, c Lake, b J. Hunt 0
C. T. Evans, c W. Gittins, b J. Hunt 13
D. Kelly, b Lake 1
N. A. E. Mackay, run out 4
H. T. Bliss, b Lake 1
L. J. Gutierrez, not out 8
W. H. Kwan, not out 5
Roberts, b Lake 15
Extras 15
Total 105

Bowling Analysis.

O. M. R. W.
W. Hunt 9 1 24 1
C. D. Lake 13 5 36 4
S. V. Gittins 4 1 8 2
F. E. Zimmern 3 0 10 0
J. Hunt 4 0 12 2

YESTERDAY'S MATCH.

UNIVERSITY BEAT SINDI MERCHANTS.

In the match played on the University ground yesterday, the Home team beat the Sindi Merchants by a narrow margin of 4 runs only. The feature of the match was the third wicket partnership of Khad and Daswani who brought the scores from 12 to 87 runs. The Merchants batted first and were dismissed for just a century. The University replied with 81 runs for 6 wickets and passed their opponents total at 104 runs for 5 wickets. The last wicket fell with no additional score.

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NINGPO & SHANGHAI "LIANGCHOW" ... On 17th Aug. 6 a.m.
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[18]



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Steamers	Sailings from Hong Kong	Arr. at Hong Kong & Sailings for Shanghai and Japan	Sailings from Hong Kong for Marseilles
AMAZONE	16th Aug.	16th Aug.	16th Aug.
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ARROS II	12th Aug.	13th Sept.	12th Aug.
ANGERS	26th Aug.	27th Sept.	26th Aug.
DARTAGNAN	9th Sept.	11th Oct.	9th Sept.
GAL METZINGER	11th Oct.	8th Nov.	11th Oct.

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Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

August 12th.

Cheungching, British str., 1,236 tons, Capt. T. Croft, from Tientsin and Weihaiwei. The latter port she left on August 5th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C33—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Knut Hansen, Norwegian str., 1,350 tons, Capt. F. S. Meidell, from Bangkok and Kohsichang. The latter port she left on August 5th, with rice, meal and general cargo, lying at buoy No. B21—Chin Seng Hong.

Montego, Norwegian str., 874 tons, Capt. O. M. Johannesen, from Canton, with a general cargo, lying at Stonecutters—Karsten, Larssen & Co.

Yu Sang, British str., 1,132 tons, Capt. R. C. Thompson, from Canton, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C35—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

August 13th.

Alaska Maru, Japanese str., 7,373 tons, Capt. M. Yajima, from Antwerp via Singapore. The latter port she left on August 8th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—O.S.K.

Dalguerie Stutenberg, French str., 832 tons, Capt. T. Staut, from Haiphong and Swatow, lying at buoy No. C41—Optorg & Co.

Foohing, British str., 1,439 tons, Capt. W. Allen, from Canton, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B22—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Kitano Maru, Japanese str., 4,936 tons, Capt. M. Tomita, from Yokohama and Shanghai. The latter port she left on August 10th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A2—N.Y.K.

Mendo Maru, Japanese str., 2,163 tons, Capt. N. Sakaki, from Haiphong via Pakhoi and Hongkong, with 630 tons of general cargo, lying at O.S.K. Wharf—O.S.K.

Sungshan Maru, Japanese str., 1,503 tons, Capt. G. Kawamura, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C38—N.Y.K.

Takura Maru, Japanese str., 1,294 tons, Capt. T. Ichi, from Keelung and Swatow, with coal and general cargo, lying at buoy No. C40—O.S.K.

Tak Hing, Chinese str., 105 tons, Capt. Ho Yuen, from Antau, with a general cargo, lying at Luen Chong Wharf—Fook Hoi Co.

Tjinnanek, Dutch str., 3,310 tons, Capt. J. Schell, from Batavia and Belkappan. The latter port she left on August 6th, with sugar and general cargo, lying at buoy No. A5—J.C.J.L.

August 14th.

Hai Ning, British str., 532 tons, Capt. W. C. Passmore, from Foochow, Amoy and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Douglas Wharf—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.

President Jackson, American str., 3,377 tons, Capt. John Griffith, from Manila, which port she left on August 12th, with 254 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong, lying at Kowloon Wharf—American Mail Line.

CLEARANCES.

August 13th.

Dalguerie Stutenberg, for Haiphong.

Foohing, for Swatow.

Hai Ching, for Swatow.

Hullis, for Hongkong.

Hosan Maru, for Swatow.

Kubukin Maru, for Rangoon.

Kitano Maru, for Singapore.

Sungshan Maru, for Canton.

Tak Hing, for Autow.

Wing Wo, for Kwang Chow Wan.

Yu Sang, for Tientsin.

August 14th.

Alaska Maru, for Shanghai.

Tjinnanek, for Amoy.

Yan On, for Hoibow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. President Jackson, from Manila, on August 14th—For Hong Kong: Mr. D. T. Alcantara, Miss Alice Boyd, Mr. Manuel Chaume, Mrs. Maria Chaume, Miss Carmen Chaume, Mr. T. C. Cook, Mr. W. L. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Meyer, Mr. Ng Chee, Mr. A. P. Solberg, Col. F. W. Stopford, Mrs. E. B. T. Stopford, Mr. Yu Kim Teng. Among passengers passing through on their way to Shanghai were: Mr. Chong Yee Yon, Lt. J. A. Cranston, Mr. J. Claudio, Lt. L. C. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Hart, Miss M. E. Hart, Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Meare, Mr. Miguel Morales, Mr. Geo. Rutledge, Miss L. O. Regardes, Miss M. G. Tedford, Capt. J. V. Thebaud. For (Continued on next column.)

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Aug. 30	San Francisco	Homeric	Oct. 1	Cbrg-Shmptn Oct. 7
Sept. 7	Seattle	Augusta	Oct. 8	Cbrg-Shmptn Oct. 11
Sept. 13	San Francisco	Majestic	Oct. 15	Cbrg-Shmptn Oct. 21
Sept. 21	Seattle	Leriatan	Oct. 22	Cbrg-Shmptn Oct. 28
Sept. 27	San Francisco	Olympic	Oct. 29	Cbrg-Shmptn Nov. 4
Oct. 5	Seattle	Berengaria	Nov. 2	Cbrg-Shmptn Nov. 8
Oct. 11	San Francisco	Leriatan	Nov. 12	Cbrg-Shmptn Nov. 18
Oct. 19	Seattle	Augusta	Nov. 18	Cbrg-Shmptn Nov. 22
Oct. 26	San Francisco	Majestic	Nov. 28	Cbrg-Shmptn Dec. 2
Nov. 3	Seattle	Leriatan	Dec. 8	Cbrg-Shmptn Dec. 9

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PRESIDENT TAFT ... Aug. 16th, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT MCKINLEY ... Aug. 22nd, 8.00 p.m.
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European passengers per s.s. Taiyo Maru, for San Francisco via ports, on August 12th—Mr. R. A. Lewis, Mr. P. Wellock, Mr. and Mrs. L. Wright, Miss Chenailoy, Mrs. M. Chenailoy, Miss F. Chenailoy, Mr. J. M. de Rocha, Miss Batholomeu, Mrs. L. A. M. Baste, Mrs. M. de Britto, Madame L. H. Agency, Mrs. J. Greenhalgh, Mrs. X. Bibla, Mr. T. G. Beer, Mr. E. J. Griffiths, Mr. R. K. Rums, Mr. J. Brouva, Mr. A. P. Prins, Mrs. M. C. Allen, Miss A. Topdintaby, Mr. P. Y. Kwor, Mr. C. C. Pien, Mr. G. Young, Mrs. T. S. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Martin, Miss M. A. Jennings, Miss M. Pearson, Mr. M. Iwata, Miss King's-menn, Miss Hanson, Lieut. J. A. F. Barthorp, Capt. Graham, Capt. Robertson, Miss L. K. Griffith, Miss D. Armstrong, Mr. F. Schellhorn, Mr. R. B. Wright, Miss H. Lemaire, Mr. P. A. Barbot, Mr. and Mrs. H. Seleger, Master F. J. Sellegger, Mrs. J. F. Tassar, Mr. D. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Anderson, Mr. J. Young, Mr. B. Valdarino, Mr. and Mrs. L. Podolaky, Mrs. K. K. Thompson, Mr. L. A. Fernandez.

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TSINGTAU via SWATOW ... "KWONGSANG" Sunday, 21st Aug. at 10 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, MOJI & KOBE ... "NAMSANG" Monday, 22nd Aug. at 7 a.m.
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SHANGHAI ... "FOOKSANG" Wednesday, 24th Aug. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "MAUSANG" Saturday, 27th Aug. at 3 p.m.
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EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 24	Aug. 27	Aug. 30	Sept. 3	Sept. 11
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Sept. 14	Sept. 17	Sept. 20	Sept. 23	Oct. 2
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Oct. 5	Oct. 8	Oct. 11	Oct. 14	Oct. 23
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Oct. 23	Oct. 26	Oct. 29	Nov. 1	Nov. 13
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Nov. 19	Nov. 22	Nov. 25	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Dec. 7	Dec. 10	Dec. 13	Dec. 16	Dec. 25
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Jan. 4	Jan. 7	Jan. 10	Jan. 13	Jan. 22
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Jan. 31	Feb. 3	Feb. 6	Feb. 9	Feb. 18

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai).

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HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE

Leave Hong Kong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hong Kong
Aug. 9	Aug. 11	EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 20
Aug. 30	Sept. 1	EMPERESS OF ASIA	Sept. 10

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\$180, \$210, \$210, \$202, \$281; via SAN FRANCISCO,
\$340, \$340 via JAPAN AND SEATTLE.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu
"TENYO MARU" ... Monday, 22nd Aug. at Noon

LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.
"HARUNA MARU" ... Friday, 26th Aug.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
"KAMOMARU" ... Saturday, 24th Sept.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo
"TANGU MARU" ... Wednesday, 21st Sept.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,
Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape
Town & Ports.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
"TATSUNO MARU" ... Thursday, 19th Aug.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.
"TAJIMA MARU" ... Tuesday, 13th Sept.

OSAKA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
"HAKODATE MARU" ... Wednesday, 24th Aug.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
"TANGU MARU" ... Friday, 19th Aug.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
"LIMA MARU" (Call Moji) ... Thursday, 18th Aug.

ATSUBA MARU (Call Moji) ... Tuesday, 23rd Aug.

GENOA MARU (Call Moji) ... Tuesday, 23rd Aug.

HAKODATE MARU (Call direct) ... Wednesday, 24th Aug.

For further information, apply to—

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Due to sail to SINGAPORE, BELAWAN, DELI and
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Offers excellent Saloon accommodation.
All lower berths. Doctor carried.
English cuisine. Wireless telegraph.
1st Class Fare to Singapore—\$125.

In connection with the Royal Packet Nav. Co.'s (K.P.M.)
Service to a destinations in the Netherlands East Indies
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Shipping News Week-End Statement, Waterfront
News, etc.WEEK-END FREIGHT
RETURNS.

CARGOES REACH LOW EBB.

NOT MANY ARRIVALS.

With a decreased number of arrivals, to well below the daily average, there was a drop in freight returns over the week-end. It is interesting to note, however, that Saturday's returns, although showing fewer vessels arriving than yesterday's reports recorded more cargo for this port.

Freight for Hong Kong on Saturday totalled 7,052 tons, of which 2,867 tons were in British bottoms, with 2,130 tons in one steamer. Of the remainder of the freight there were 3,750 tons of rice in one vessel. Through cargo totalled 4,006 tons, with 3,638 tons in one ship.

Arrivals and Departures were as under:

British	4	3
Japanese	1	3
Norwegian	1	0
Chinese	1	4
French	0	2

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DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

BROADCASTING WEATHER
REPORTS.

PLENTY OF MAILS.

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

As from Saturday, in addition to the present schedule maintained by the Royal Observatory Wireless Telegraph Station weather reports are now being broadcast daily on 300 metres telephony at 05.45 and again at 11.45 G.M.T.

"Tai Lee" Appointment.

Mr. A. Lang was appointed temporarily as Chief Officer of the s.s. *Tai Lee* (Hong Kong-Kongmoon run) vice the late Mr. Ibbetson, but he has been succeeded by Mr. Farrett. Mr. Edwards, the Chief Engineer of this steamer, has now rejoined the ship from hospital.

Launch Repairs.

The Government is calling for tenders for repairs to the steam launch *Kwong Lee*.

Encountered Typhoon.

Arriving from Karatsu the master of the *Aohsuna Maru* reports that a typhoon was encountered on August 8th.

Cholera at Kungchow.

A Chinese Maritime Customs and Harbour Master's Notice from Canton, dated August 10th, states that the Superintendent of Customs and representatives of the Foreign Consular Body have declared the Port of Kungchow to be infected with cholera. All vessels arriving therefrom either at Canton or Whampoa on and after this date are to be governed by the Sanitary Regulations for the Port of Canton.

Dangerous Goods.

Dangerous goods manifested in the week-end shipping returns were:—Kerosene on the *Aitana Maru* from the North; 501 drums of arack on the *Tsimanock* from Balikpapan; 1,208 packages of fire crackers on the *Sungshan Maru* from Swatow; 150 tons of chlorate of potash, 90 packages of chemicals and 59 cases of safety cartridges for Hong Kong on the *Alaska Maru* from Singapore.

S.S. *President Jackson* (American) from Manila, 250 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 1,800 tons for other ports.S.S. *Bolgerie* (French) from Swatow, empty.S.S. *Tsimanock* (Dutch) from Balikpapan, 678 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 6,870 tons for other ports.S.S. *Mondego* (Norwegian) from Canton, 350 tons general for other ports.S.S. *Mevado Maru* (Japanese) from Hoihow, 671 tons general for Hong Kong, 60 tons for other ports.S.S. *Gung Chan Maru* (Japanese) from Swatow, 67 tons general for Hong Kong.S.S. *Olaka Maru* (Japanese) from Singapore, 617 tons general for Hong Kong, 5,045 tons for other ports.S.S. *Tak Hing* (Chinese) from Antow, 50 tons general for Hong Kong.S.S. *President Jackson* (American) from Manila, 250 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 1,800 tons for other ports.S.S. *Bolgerie* (French) from Swatow, empty.S.S. *Tsimanock* (Dutch) from Balikpapan, 678 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 6,870 tons for other ports.S.S. *Mondego* (Norwegian) from Canton, 350 tons 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